FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT ADDRESSES PLF NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION

NC271600 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1515 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Speech delivered by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at a celebration held on 27 April by the Palestine Liberation Front on the occasion of the front's national day--place not given--recorded]

[Text] Brother and companion, the secretary general of the Palestine Liberation Front [PLF], brother commanders of the PLF, brother commander of the Palestinian revolution, brother leaders of the Lebanese National Movement and National Front and our companions and brothers in the Egyptian National Movement: At this time and on this day, brother Tal'at [the PLF secretary general], when we celebrate the PLF national day, we also celebrate the anniversary of our victory--the victory of the Iranian revolution against U.S. imperialism. [applause]

It is not a coincidence that an attempt should be made in the Lut Desert against the Iranian Revolution when several weeks ago the U.S. 6th Fleet and the Israeli Navy were arrogantly cruising Lebanese territorial waters. There have also been attempts in Syria and in Cuba which represent progressive revolutionary cells against this U.S. imperialist-Zionist enemy. In the name of the rifles of the Palestinian revolution, the [Lebanese] National Movement and National Front, we tell this enemy from this advanced trench in our name and in the name of these rifles: Yes to the struggle and fighting. [applause] Your fate in southern Lebanon, the Lut Desert and in the Lebanese territorial waters will be the same as your fate in the Bay of Pigs battle in Cuba. [applause]

Yes, brothers, this is a consolidated national unity. This is not only a national unity but a fusion in one crucible--the crucible of the Palestinian revolution. [applause] It is a fusion and cohesion. I tell you brother Tal'at and the brothers in the Palestinian revolution leadership that this is not only a national unity but a fusion, fusion, fusion and fusion in the name of these masses. [applause] It is on the basis of this concept that the commander in chief Yasir 'Arafat will not speak from this platform in the name of the Palestinian masses or rifles but brother Tal'at will speak in the name of these Palestinian masses. [applause]

Turkish Paper Interview

NC281005 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 25 Apr 80 p 7

[Exclusive interview granted by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to MILLIYET correspondent Orsan Oymen in Syria--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: All Islamic countries including Turkey wish the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Do you believe that such a state will be set up in the near future? What concrete steps are to be taken in this direction?

Answer: I am fully confident that we will achieve our aim one day, whether that day is in the near or distant future. However, this is not an aim that can be easily achieved, for we are faced with barbaric enemies and the Camp David snare. What Camp David offers us is nothing but slavery.

Question: How do you view Turkey's position and role in the Middle East? Do you think that Turkey has so far satisfied the expectations of the Arab world?

Answer: Turkey has a very important role to play in the Middle East crisis and the cause of Palestine, which is the key to this crisis. Turkey should follow the resolutions adopted at the Islamic conference, and it should sever its relations with Israel. The Turkish people should remember their historic and moral obligation toward the cause of the Palestinians. Only thus can you contribute to the displaced Palestinians' return to their homes.

Question: You are saying that Turkey must sever its relations with Israel if it is to fulfill this role. What other steps do you expect Turkey to take?

Answer: You cannot undertake any other role unless you take this step first. It is only then that you can support us at the international forums in which you participate in accordance with your structure and relations in the Middle East. But you must first be courageous enough to sever your relations with Israel.

Question: Can Turkey do this while it is still in NATO?

Answer: NATO is hostile to the Palestine cause. This organization has so far supported Israeli aggressions. Do not forget that NATO is run by the United States. NATO and U.S. arms are directed at your Palestinian brethren. Your role in NATO is to prevent these arms from being directed at the Palestinians.

Question: Do you sense any change in the attitude of the new government in Turkey toward the PLO and the Arabs?

Answer: Opening a PLO bureau in Turkey has been a positive step as it provides continuity in our relations. However, I have some important reports which indicate that the Zionists resort to acts of pressure to prevent the Turkish people and its government from taking any new advanced steps toward contributing to the cause of the Palestinians.

Question: There are rumors that efforts are being made to form a new defense pact which will embody Turkey, Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Is this what you are implying?

Answer: As a matter of fact, there is already a pact concluded between the United States, Israel and As-Sadat, not Egypt. You are definitely being forced to join this pact. This is an extension of NATO strategy. You must therefore be very cautious. For such a pact runs counter to the interests of the Turkish people more so than to the interests of others in the region.

Question: Are you of the opinion that the United States might intervene militarily in Iran? What would be the consequences of such an intervention?

Answer: This is another phase of the plot being hatched. This can easily be seen and understood from the military activities of the United States in the region of the Gulf, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. Moreover, they have a nuclear base on Diego Garcia Island. They also have military bases in the Oman sultanate, in Somalia and Kenya, and now in Egypt. This can give you an idea of the nature of the Sinai agreement. This agreement does not provide a settlement of the dispute in the region. On the contrary, it is a settlement which enabled the Americans to acquire new bases in the region. You must therefore be very cautious and stay out of such intrigues.

Question: It seems that Carter is going to win in the elections.

Answer: It is not clear yet. He is using all his weapons. He is even using wheat as well as the Olympic Games as a weapon.

Question: How do you view the Iraqi-Iranian conflict? Does the dispute between them affect your relations with Iraq and Iran?

Answer: We are a bridge of confidence between Iraq and Iran and between Iraq and Syria. We will continue to fulfill our task.

Question: Some time ago, Republican People's Party leader Bulent Ecevit had suggested that PLO should mediate in the dispute between Iran and Iraq. What is your attitude toward this suggestion? What is the position concerning this suggestion?

Answer: I have received the honorable Ecevit's message. I have been trying from the start to find a solution to this dispute. I had started my mediation work before I received Ecevit's message. I have sent him a message in which I explained this situation to him and expressed my gratitude to him.

Interview on Mideast Situation

JN281103 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Doha, 28 April--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has expressed his belief that the United States is incapable of achieving a just solution to the Middle East question by itself. He added that international participation is necessary to achieve a just peace in the area, referring to the United Nations as a possible alternative to Camp David to achieve a just and honorable solution.

'Arafat said that the United States cannot be trusted since it stands against our national and pan-Arab wishes, succumbs to Zionist blackmail and goes back on condemning the settlements as it went back on the Soviet-U.S. statement.

In an interview published today by the Qatari paper AR-RAYAH, 'Arafat said that the United States is calculating how to tame the Arab region into becoming a U.S. sphere of influence. However, nobody can impose his will on the area, he added.

'Arafat also expressed his belief that Europe has not yet offered anything toward achieving a just peace in the Middle East, saying that the European Community is still tied to the 26 May deadline. Furthermore, there is U.S. pressure on Europe not to make any move.

'Arafat added: The 26 May date does not mean anything to us. This date is simply another act in a conspiratorial theatrical aiming at strengthening Carter's election campaign.

In the interview, Yasir 'Arafat also mentioned the current developments in the area, referring to the U.S. military reinforcements in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf by saying that there is a U.S. determination to control the area and the Arab nation under different names and slogans.

'Arafat said that the Palestinian revolution has a national and Arab duty to stand with the Arab nation in the face of whatever is threatening it. We are ready to fight in the defense of Arab territories everywhere, he added.

'Arafat declared that the Palestinian revolution will remain the bridge of confidence between the various fraternal Arabs and friends. He said: We will also take into consideration the different sensitivities in the Arab region as a whole and be aware of the problems that the enemies of our nation are trying to create between one country and another.

On the situation in Lebanon, Yasir 'Arafat said that the enemy is getting ready for huge military moves, asserting that the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters will face this onslaught together to achieve victory.

The PLO Executive Committee chairman concluded his talks by praising Qatari-Palestinian revolution relations and describing them as strong and firm.

VOP: 'ARAFAT MEETS WITH IRANIAN INFORMATION MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES

NC281837 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1513 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar today met with representatives of the Iranian information media who are accompanying Mr Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister of the Iranian Islamic Republic. Brother Abu 'Ammar answered all questions put to him by the representatives of the newspapers, radio, television and PARS.

Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed that the Palestinian revolution will continue to build bridges of confidence between Iran and Iraq and between Iraq and Syria until we prove right our premise that our front is against the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism.

PLO'S KHALID AL-HASAN INTERVIEWED ON PALESTINIAN ISSUES

LD291057 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 22 Apr 80 p 5

[Michael Stein interview with PLO representative Khalid al-Hasan in the Netherlands: "No Possibility of Israel Continuing To Exist as a State"--date of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] The PLO has long exerted pressure on Western Europe to distance itself somewhat from the United States and to follow an independent Middle East policy. However the Palestinian delegation which is now skillfully pleading its cause in Strasbourg and in various European capitals--calmly, confidently, extremely peacefully and without any threats--has now, for the first time, put forward a specific proposal of what this West European initiative should be.

The aim is that an EC-backed resolution should be put to the Security Council demanding that Israel should unconditionally withdraw from the territories occupied in 1967. These territories would be handed over to the United Nations. After 6-12 months the Palestinians must be allowed to exercise their natural right to self-determination in a referendum after which a Palestinian national state would be born. The Palestinian state would then solve outstanding problems together with other states by negotiations and under UN auspices.

The interesting aspect of this plan is that the PLO, before it obtains a state, has nothing specific to count on. Only after it has become the government of a Palestinian state does it hope to enter negotiations, so that prior recognition of Israel by the PLO as a minimum concession is unnecessary and recognition afterwards is a question to be solved.

Khalid al-Hasan, who submitted this plan in Strasbourg, gave the mildest version of it in the traditionally strongly pro-Israeli Netherlands. Like Isam Sartawi before him, he argued that this serves as an implicit PLO recognition of Israel within the 1967 borders and that the two states--Palestine and Israel--only have three possible ways of living together:

--A war footing, in which Israel "could fold up our state militarily within 5 minutes which means that we, not Israel, need secure borders;"

--A "negative" peace which means an armed peace in which we do not have open borders or friendly relations with each other;

--A "positive" peace in which both neighbors have good relations with each other because Israel "renounces its Zionist character and hence its expansion toward a greater Israel." Therefore they would eventually achieve reunion "through democratic and peaceful methods," something "along the line of the two Germanies which have even enshrined it in their constitutions."

Khalid al-Hasan is convinced that under any circumstances Israel cannot continue to exist as a state. The economic, military and demographic growth of the Arab world is forcing Israel ultimately either to go to war or to seek peace with its neighbor. However as soon as peace is established the United States should not keep making billions of dollars available every year and so Israel's citizens would eventually be forced to consider how they are going to live. The choice would then be between wretched poverty (since Israel is not economically viable without vast amounts of help from outside, even less viable than Jordan and Lebanon: the English and French took care of that in World War I through the Sykes-Picot Treaty with the aim of keeping these territories under their control) or living as free people in a wider context.

Khalid al-Hasan has in mind a form of autonomy for the Israelis. When I asked him "ordinary autonomy or full autonomy," he said: "No, not one dominating the other, but autonomy according to the Swiss model."

However this means that his proposal, as it now stands, for a new initiative, has no shadow of a chance. Not even in Europe. The PLO leaders have no illusions about that because the members of the Palestine National Council must now abide by the program they have approved which makes provision for a Palestinian state on Palestin'e territory without defined border and without negotiations. The Fatah leadership seems anxious that Western Europe should not proposed a repetition of Security Council Resolution 242 in which the "Palestinian refugees" are merely replaced by another vague phrase regarding "legitimate" or even "national Palestinian rights without any express mention being made of a Palestinian state under PLO leadership.

Starting Point

Therefore is Khalid al-Hasan's plan a starting point for further discussion and negotiations with the Europeans? From what he says this seems probable, because when I asked him why at the Arab Steadfastness Front (the PLO, Syria, Algeria, Libya and South Yemen) summit in Tripoli last week Yasir 'Arafat agreed to a common rejection of "any interpretation of Security Council Resolution 242" in a pro-Palestinian sense and why the PLO now openly recognizes the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and hence is rebuffing the pro-Palestinian Morocco. Khalid al-Hasan replied: "Oh, we are not bound by that. The Tripoli resolutions have no significance. The important things are Arab summit decisions, and they are certainly not the same as the Steadfastness Front decisions.

Khalid al-Hasan is also convinced that the reconciliation between Al-Qadhdhafi and the PLO is only temporary. "Al-Qadhdhafi, who altered the Islamic calendar, abolished the Hadith (the sayings of the Prophet Muhammad, and the cornerstone of Islam) and has given his own version of the Koran, is no Muslim. He must be killed. He is irresponsible.

On the other hand Khalid al-Hasan has a great deal to say about Iraq which he described to me 2 years ago as one of the most fascist and bestial regimes in the world. At that time Iraq was trying to do what Libya tried to do a short time ago: impose its will on Fatah and place the PLO under its control. After months of exchanging fire, peace was signed, at present to their mutual satisfaction. Recent arms contracts between Iraq and France were concluded through Fatah's mediation, according to Khalid al-Hasan. "We wanted to make the French happy and increase the Arab military potential."

PLO and Paris

He explained the recent cooling in relations between the PLO and Paris by France's wish to get all it can in the economic sphere. "However when another country makes cheaper or better offers we cannot tell our own people that they must do business with the French. What would the other Europeans and you Dutch think if we Arabs were to follow such a policy?"

In addition there has been talk for many months about an official visit to Paris by 'Arafat for which--according to Khalid--all preparations, including the wording of the final joint communique with Giscard, have already been agreed upon. "It was difficult because the French wanted all kinds of political statements on Lebanon in the final communique. However we said: 'That is impossible, what would the Lebanese Government say?' Therefore we restricted ourselves to general principles. The arrangement was that 'Arafat should make the visit before June. However it was not specified whether it would be June this year or next, now the French elections are due soon and everything is uncertain."

What is the role of Isam Sartawi who, according to various PLO members, had been dismissed because he bargained with the true PLO stance but then appeared to emerge on the diplomatic circuit again? Khalid al-Hasan, who is now very close to Sartawi's stances, smiled. "We have a direct and an indirect diplomacy. Sartawi is a member of the indirect diplomacy. He is used in contacts with Bruno Kreisky (Austrian chancellor and co-chairman of the Socialist International) and Kreisky continues the work with the Social Democrats. Sartawi negotiates on direct instructions from 'Arafat. In this way we are obtaining much more understanding for our cause."

As current spokesman for the PLO in the Netherlands Khalid al-Hasan is prepared to give every man his due so that balanced relations can be established between the Arab world and Western Europe and so that the Palestinians can live in peace and justice as citizens of their own state.

KUWAIT

PAPERS COMMENT ON VANCE RESIGNATION, IRAN

ID291238 Kuwait KUNA in English 1040 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Quotation marks as received]

[Excerpts] Kuwait, April 29 (KUNA)--Extracts from Kuwaiti editorials Tuesday:

AL-QABAS on Vance's resignation: "The voice of reason and moderation in the U.S. decision-making echelon will fade away with the resignation of Vance. The new state of affairs in the U.S. stands a stronger chance for an external policy characterized by a tendency towards dangerous adventures.

"Vance's resignation is a straight condemnation of the recent insane U.S. operation in Iran and with it collapse all allegations about the increase in Carter's popularity in the U.S. The important thing for us is the new situation in the Middle East following Vance's resignation.

"While Vance represented a restraining element with regard to the U.S. policy in the Middle East, the trio Brzezinski, Begin and As-Sadat tend to be more thrustful, revengeful and aggressive. Carter's role will be restricted to the agreement on a proposal, announcement of his failure and receiving condolences afterwards.

"The situation calls for an Arab policy that is most [word indistinct]."

ARAB TIMES on the U.S.-Iran (?equation): "The right thing for the United States to do now would be to close the file on the hostages' rescue through nonpeaceful means (?and) continue efforts through diplomatic channel only. The administration and the families of the hostages (?should) not worry as long as they are in good health and are well looked after. It is only a matter of time, since no one in Iran wants to cause them harm physically.

"The U.S. should realize that there would be negative repercussions on the Iranian domestic front if the hostages were released in an ordinary manner without any [word indistinct] for the revolutionary regime, which bargained in such gains so much that is why the Tehran regime is holding out so strongly and in so utter defiance of world opinion [sentence as received]. The regime knows that a release of the hostages under pressure, without any tangible gain for the country, would mean instant doom of the clergy and the revolutionary government. However, just like the Americans the Iranians can also hope to cool tempers with the passage of time.

What is of paramount importance now is that the hostages should not suffer any harm. The continued detention of the hostages is painful from the humanitarian point of view But it would be even more painful--and also totally destructive--if a miscalculation by either side lead 'to a new world war.'

AL-ANBA' on Iran: "The Iranian foreign minister said that his Arab tour aims at explaining his country's policy and position (regarding many issues). Well, then Arabs have the right to ask the following: "What made Iran demand the (?annexation) of Bahrain and what makes it (?encourage) the racist and sectarian strife when earlier it had blamed all of this on the shah?

"The Islamic revolution used to declare, from its headquarters in Paris, that the Gulf is Islamic and that the three islands issue is not a source of dispute. Now what made it change its mind?

"Until now Arabs did nothing to counter these attacks. On the contrary, they are ready for dialogue.

"One fundamental issue that does not allow any discussion is the Arab identity of the Gulf, land and islands. Arabs are standing firm against imperialism. Iran is required to help in blocking the way to invaders and not to give them reaaon to destroy the Gulf by requiring that Arabs agree to the students' demands.

"We say here that we won't lose ourselves even if we win the world. We won't lose ourselves for the sake of others."

AL-WATAN on Vance's resignation: "Why did Vance resign? It is said that he is a law-minded man and wishes to deal with the international situation in this way. But the philosophy of Carter's administration stands on the use of law on temporary and selective bases according to its purposes.

"Whatever is said about the resignation, the direct reasons remain the way the U.S. deals with the Soviet Union. Secondly, the U.S. philosophy on which its understanding of the balance of power and the international situation is based [sentence as received].

"Some officials in the White House, Congress and the Pentagon are convinced that the American [word indistinct] is supreme. They cannot see that the world has changed. The forces of socialists under the leadership of the Soviet Union are [word indistinct] the American and Western forces. The American loss in Angola, Ethiopia, Iran and Afghanistan is explained through this understanding.

"The real crisis the U.S. administration is suffering is the crisis of the imperialist economy which resorts to military powers to resolve its problems."

EGYPTIANS, IRANIANS TOOK PART IN U.S. OPERATION

ID291244 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0755 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Kuwait--A Kuwaiti paper today reported that Egyptian parachutists and Iranian officers opposed to the Iranian regime took part in the failed American military operation in Iran last Friday.

AL-ANBA', in a report from Washington attributed to American (?sources) it described as informed, said that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat had agreed to the participation of a number of Egyptian parachutists in the operation to show "good intentions toward the United States and support for President Carter's step." It adds that the Iranian officers who took part in the military mission were those who "were committed" to remain with the deposed shah, who currently is living in Egypt, and they took part in the operation to "play the role of revolutionary (?Iranian) officers."

SECURITY FORCES SEIZE CAR USED IN ATTACK ON QOTBZADEH

ID291050 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Reports from the Interior Ministry say that security men have seized the car from which the shots were fired [at Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh this morning]. They have also seized a second suspicious car. Arms were found in both cars. Security men are continuing their efforts to arrest those responsible.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR QATAR

ID200856 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Kuwait--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh today left here after 2-day visit during which he escaped an assassination attempt. Qotbzadeh left for Qatar to continue his tour of a number of Arab countries, which he said would not be affected by the unsuccessful assassination attempt which took place yesterday when shots were fired at his motorcade.

An Interior Ministry statement reported that security men are continuing their investigations to find the culprits. No other official information is yet available. However, press reports today say that an unspecified number of suspected people are being interrogated.

The Iranian minister at his press conference last night did not accuse any specific side of attempting to assassinate him. However, he said that the side that carried out the operation was seeking to sow division and estrangement between the Iranian and Kuwaiti peoples and to create differences between Iran and the Arabian Gulf countries. He said he did not want to say anything in advance about the assassination attempt and will be waiting for the results of the investigations carried out by the Kuwaiti authorities.

Qotbzadeh added that the attempt was aimed at preventing Iran from continuing "its fraternal and rapprochement policy" with the countries of the region. He explained that he will not change the program of his trip which has included Kuwait, Syria and Lebanon and which will take him to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain.

Local papers today report that three members of the delegation accompanying Qotbzadeh received injuries in a car accident which occurred a few hours after the assassination attempt. They report that one of the drivers lost control of the vehicles inside the courtyard of the guest palace and pressed the accelerator instead of the brakes, which resulted in the three aides being injured after which they were immediately taken to the hospital.

They reported that one of them, Mohammad Sebt, director of the Political Department of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, had his leg severed, another received an injury to his spine and the third received injuries to his rib cage.

LEADERS TO VISIT IRAQ, JORDAN, SYRIA 'NEXT MONTH'

ID271352 Kuwait KUNA in English 1127 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Kuwait, April 27 (KUNA)--H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister, Shaykh Said al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, will pay official visits next month to Iraq, Jordan and Syria. This was announced Sunday by Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn. H.H. the crown prince will be accompanied during his trip by a high level delegation. He will hold talks with leaders of the three countries on fostering relations between those countries and Kuwait in addition to current Arab problems and international developments.

SAUDI ARABIA

COMMENTARY VIEWS RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY VANCE

LD292158 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2006 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] Reactions to the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, due to his non-approval of the U.S. attempt to release the U.S. hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, have varied.

Many explanations for this have been offered by observers. The most prominent explanation is that the resignation has revealed differences in views among the senior decision makers at the White House, and the extent of the influence of these differences on the future development of U.S. policy. Because the resignation came in the wake of the failure of the U.S. attempt to save the hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, it has added a new dimension to the dissatisfaction among Americans, despite feelings of sympathy they have shown to their President; but sympathy has its limits, which always clash with reality and which may not be in the interest of the results of this operation, especially as President Carter strives to renew his term of Presidency. Observers are of the opinion that the U.S. President may be compelled by the pressuring circumstances to take some measures to regain what he feels he has lost at the beginning of a real battle to save the hostages. But this does not prevent the calculations from being more strict this time. This increases the fears of the U.S. allies: But evidence shows the contrary, because the statements of senior U.S. officials make one believe that it is impossible to carry out any further action which may complicate the situation more, and because the international community is facing more events than it can cope with.

LEGAL ACTION THREATENED IF FILM SCREENED IN U.S.

LD290803 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT WEEKLY in Arabic 27 Apr 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT report]

[Excerpts] Riyadh, London, Washington--Another round in the battle over the biased film "Death of a Princess" will be fought in the United States, where the film is scheduled to be screened on 12 May. Khalid al-Mansur and Faysal at-Talal, both American Muslim lawyers, have warned an American television station against screening the film "Death of a Princess" and threatened to bring legal action against the television station if it ignores the warning and screens the film.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned during a telephone conversation that lawyer Al-Mansur is attorney for the World Islamic Council, the Islamic League in Canada and other Islamic groups. The two lawyers have sent a cable to the (WGBH) Television station asking it either to desist from screening the biased film or to allocate sufficient time immediately after the film is shown to rectify the distortions, lies and insults and cheap misrepresentation contained in the film.

The two lawyers have stated that they will bring judicial action before a federal court to ban the screening of the film is they do not receive a satisfactory answer from the television station by 28 April. It appears that in addition to Americans of Arab origin and Muslim Americans, the attempts to ban the showing of the film are supported by scores of American companies which have contracts in the Saudi Arabian kingdom.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has asked high-level sources in the Saudi Foreign Ministry about the Saudi trade threat to Britain. The sources emphasized that the threat is very serious and not mere bluster.

PAPER PROPOSES ISLAMIC CONFERENCE TO DEAL WITH HOSTAGE CRISIS

ID290934 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0505 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Press review on hostage issue]

[Text] Riyadh--AL-JAZIRAH stresses that the conditions prevailing in the Gulf region, the dangers threatening world peace, the effects of any other complications which might arise from the continuation of the U.S.-Iranian crisis and the continuing inability to find an acceptable political formula to settle the question peacefully require self-control, common sense and the objective examination of constructive proposals which might help to produce a formula which might achieve a solution.

The paper proposes a four-point program to settle the crisis in order to protect peace and security in the region and in the world. [words indistinct]

1. The forthcoming Islamic Conference in Islamabad at foreign minister level should adopt the legitimate Iranian demand in connection with ensuring no future U.S. intervention in the affairs of Iran, and the Islamic Conference should promise to strive to obtain such a guarantee from the U.S. administration on behalf of Iran as an Islamic state and a member of the Islamic Conference organization.

2. On behalf of the Islamic group at the United Nations and on its own behalf the Islamic Conference organizations should ask the United States to rescind the U.S. administration's decision on freezing Iranian deposits there and should ask that any sanctions imposed or in the process of being imposed by Western countries against Iran be rescinded.

3. The Islamic Conference should promise to the U.S. administration to guarantee that the hostages will not be harmed and will be safe until arrangements for their release and their departure through a special committee to be set up for the purpose by the Islamic Conference have been completed.

4. The Islamic Conference should set a maximum period of 30 days for a solution to the hostage crisis to be achieved within the framework of a practical formula to be drafted in the light of these proposed four points in order to allow for any developments that might occur within the context of reactions both from the United States and from Iran to the abortive military operation in preparation for the restoration of diplomatic relations severed between Iran and the United States, provided that both sides refrain from any action liable to intensify tension and danger during this period in which Islamic Conference deals with this crisis.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN ARRIVES, IS MET BY KING KHALID

ID281530 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1457 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Riyadh--His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, monarch of Jordan, arrived in Riyadh at 1740 for a few days visit to the kingdom. His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz headed those welcoming King Husayn at Riyadh airport.

Talks Begin

ID282006 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1815 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Riyadh--The Saudi and Jordanian sides held a meeting at 2100 today at his majesty's Al-Ma'dhar residence, under the joint chairmanship of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Majesty King Husayn.

On the Saudi side the meeting was attended by: His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister; Minister of Defense and Aviation His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; and Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

On the Jordanian side those who attended were: Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf; Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the royal cabinet; Lt Gen Zayd ibn Shakir, general commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces; and Tharwat at-Talhuni, Jordanian ambassador to the Saudi kingdom.

During the meeting the two sides discussed bilateral relations and inter-Arab and international issues.

UAE

CABINET DENOUNCES U.S. OPERATION AGAINST IRAN

JN281440 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1415 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 April--At its session today, the cabinet, presided over by Vice President and Prime Minister Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id Al Maktum, denounced the U.S. military operation against the Islamic Republic of Iran, considering it a breach of international laws and norms. The cabinet issued the following statement at the end of its review of the recent developments in the area:

After reviewing the recent developments in the area, the cabinet denounces the U.S. military operation against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The operation has violated international laws and norms and it will not contribute to solving the existing differences between the Iranian Republic and the United States. Nay, this operation has created a serious situation in the Gulf area bound to exacerbate tension in the area in particular and in the entire world in general.

Out of the UAE's faith in pursuing sound methods in solving the differences among countries, the UAE cabinet urges all parties concerned to resort to wisdom and to apply international norms in solving differences.

AFGHAN MOJAHEDIN DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

JN291748 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 April--A delegation of the Islamic Union of Afghan Mojahedin under Dr ('Abd ar-Rasul Siyaf) arrived here this evening on a 1-week visit to the UAE. During the visit, the delegation will meet with officials concerned with Islamic affairs in the UAE in order to acquaint them with the developments of the situation in Afghanistan.

AS-SADAT: VANCE RESIGNATION WILL NOT AFFECT PEACE PROCESS

NC291154 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, 29 April--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has said that the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will not affect the peace process because the matter is not connected with Vance's policy alone but with the policy of the United States.

The president said that Vance has a complete right to express his personal views and that it is a way of life that people come and go in the world arena.

President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat was answering questions by foreign reporters immediately upon his arrival at noon today at the Central Committee's headquarters in the Nile corniche to take part in signing deals for the establishment of the National Bank for Development and the National Company for Food Security.

Answering a question, President as-Sadat said: Vance is a dear friend, but he has the full right to express his personal view. I have seen similar stands before.

Answering another question whether Vance's resignation would affect the peace process, President as-Sadat said: I see absolutely no connection with the peace process because the matter is not connected with Vance's policy but with the policy of the United States. This happened before during Kissinger's time. To another question regarding changes in personnel, President as-Sadat said: It was a way of life.

U.S. ASSISTANT DEFENSE SECRETARY ARRIVES 29 APR

NC291120 Cairo MENA in English 1059 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, April 29 (MENA)--American Assistant Secretary of Defense David McGiffert arrived here before noon today on a two-day visit to Egypt. He will hold military talks with Minister of Defence and Military Production General Kamal Hasan 'Ali as well as with Chief of Staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces Lt General Ahmad Badawi on means of boosting military cooperation between the two countries. Assistant Minister of Defense Major General Jamal as-Sayyid welcomed McGiffert at the airport.

Military Talks Begin

NC291533 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, 29 April--This afternoon at his office Defense and War Production Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali received U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense David McGiffert and the delegation accompanying him. The 1-hour meeting was attended on the Egyptian side by Chief of the Armed Forces General Staff Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi and on the American side by U.S. Ambassador to Cairo Alfred Atherton.

After the meeting, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the discussions dealt with military cooperation between Egypt and the United States in the armaments field. He added that agreement was reached on certain points under discussion. In a statement to MENA, the defense minister further said that agreement was reached on certain final points related to some types of weapons included in the recent U.S. loan to Egypt which was concluded during his recent visit to the United States. The defense minister went on to say that during the meeting the U.S. assistant secretary of defense explained that it is likely that U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown will visit Egypt in the first half of May.

REPORT ON ANTI-EGYPT LAGOS SUMMIT WALKOUT TERMED FALSE

NC291530 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] An Egyptian source has denied this morning's report by Paris radio that the Arab delegations to the African summit conference walked out when the vice president addressed the conference. The source said: This report is unfounded. Only the delegations of Libya, Algeria and Morocco walked out. The delegations of Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti, Mauritania and Tunisia did not.

The walkout by the three delegations aroused surprise and condemnation among the African delegations which listened to Vice President Mubarak's speech.

Mubarak Home From Lagos

NC300800 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0730 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, 30 April--Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak returned to Cairo this morning aboard a special plane from Lagos, where he led Egypt's delegation to the first African states economic summit conference which met to discuss economic and development questions in Africa.

He was met at the airport by Deputy Prime Minister Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, Interior Minister Nabawi Isma'il, Chief of Staff Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi and Minister of Cabinet Affairs and State for Local Government Sulayman Mutawalli Sulayman.

Vice President Mubarak left Cairo last Sunday.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER REPORTS ON PRC, U.S. PLANE CONTRACTS

NC270808 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0707 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Cairo, 27 April--Egyptian Air Force Commander Maj Gen Muhammad Lutfi Shabanah has announced that Egypt has contracted to purchase Chinese MIG-21 planes and that these planes will arrive before the end of the current year.

He added that these are modified planes and have engines different from those of the planes now in use. They enjoy higher capacity, are easier to maintain and are equipped with advanced weapons which the Russian-made planes in the Egyptian Air Force do not have.

In a statement to the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH published today, the Air Force commander says that the crews that will operate the new U.S. F-16 planes are now being prepared. He adds that a timetable is being drawn up for the import of F-16 planes for the Egyptian Air Force and for the training of pilots and technicians and the supply of spare parts.

In his statement to AL-JUMHURIYAH, Maj Gen Muhammad Lutfi Shabanah says that Egypt has already received a number of Phantom jets from the United States and that Egyptian pilots have successfully flown and operated these planes in the current Air Force exercises. The aircraft workshops, he adds, have been supplied with the most advanced technical equipment. These workshops have succeeded in the production, renewal and modification of some parts of the Eastern planes, the estimated life span of which has expired, such as the Russian MIG-17 planes. The engineers and technicians at these workshops have surmounted the Soviet embargo on the supply of spare parts, thanks to their high scientific standard and spirit of defiance and to their determination to overcome the problems and obstacles faced by the Air Force.

EGYPTIAN-FRG 1980 ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED IN CAIRO

NC282128 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Cairo, 28 April--The 1980 Egyptian-FRG economic and technical cooperation protocol was signed in Cairo tonight. German aid to Egypt amounts to DM658 million according to this protocol.

The protocol was signed on the Egyptian side by Economy Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-'Aziz Zahawi and on the German side by the Economy Ministry Director General (Walter Icht).

UK TRADE OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN CAIRO 28 APR

NC282220 Cairo MENA in Arabic 220 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Cairo, 25 April--British Minister of State for Trade Affairs Cecil Parkinson arrived in Cairo from London this evening at the head of a delegation of four senior British businessmen for a 5-day visit to Egypt.

The British minister and his delegation will hold discussions with Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Hamid as-Sayih, businessmen and the investment authority in Egypt on bolstering cooperation in setting up joint projects in Egypt. The British minister was welcomed at the airport by Dr Hamid as-Sayih.

AS-SADAT TO REVEAL NEXT PHASE POLITICAL STRATEGY 14 MAY

NC291611 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat said he will meet with the people during the 1 May celebrations and the People's Assembly Day celebrations on 14 May when he will announce a complete strategy for the next phase. He added that this strategy will be fully revealed on 14 May and that as of 15 May, and in accordance with this strategy, there will be no place for anyone who tries to exploit the people in any way.

In a speech he made at the ceremony marking the signing of the two contracts providing for the establishment of the National Bank for Popular Development and the National Company for Food Security, held at the National Democratic Party Club, the president said: Today's ceremony demonstrates the new meaning of political practice that is not based on slogans or on shouting. It is not based on the ugly method applied by the parties before the 23 July revolution--a method which still dominates the mentalities of some people.

President as-Sadat emphasized that political independence loses its value if it is not founded on economic independence and that Egypt now enjoys economic as well as political independence. He added: The democracy which we apply is based on promoting prosperity for all the people and on putting an end to the suffering of the broad popular base; giving every citizen his right to prosperity.

What we are here for today is only the beginning. The establishment of the National Bank for Popular Development will complete an economic institution which emerged in 1920 during the most difficult days of the British occupation and foreign domination. This institution is the Bak of Egypt.

The president disclosed that the state will complete the comprehensive insurance plan for all the people so that there will not be one single person in this homeland not covered against illness, disability and old age.

AS-SADAT ARRIVES IN ISMAILIA 29 APR TO VISIT CANAL, SINAI

NC291418 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Ismailia, 29 April--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat arrived in Ismailia City this afternoon to begin an approximately 10-day visit to the Suez Canal area and Sinai. The president was accompanied on the plane by Engineer 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, the engineer president and overseer of the food security projects, and Engineer Mashhur Ahmad Mashhur, the chairman of the Suez Canal authority.

President as-Sadat was met at the airport by Alexandria Governor 'Abd al-Mun'im 'Amarah and Commander of the 2d Field Army Maj Gen Ibrahim 'Arabi. Tomorrow morning the president will visit the tunnel of martyr Ahmad Hamdi which has been constructed in ash-Shallufah, 17 kilometers north of Suez City.

COPTIC POPE EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN AS-SADAT

NC260800 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0722 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, 26 April--In a brief statement he issued yesterday, Pope Shinudah III, the pope of Alexandria and patriarch of the missionary province of Saint Mark, said that he places all affairs connected with the national unity in the hands of beloved President Anwar as-Sadat, confident of his love and wisdom and also confident that the intermingling of Muslims and Copts on the blessed land of Egypt for 13 centuries and the honorable national stands, amity and fraternity which history has recorded for them cannot be harmed by anything.

In his statement, which is published by AL-AHRAM today, the pope says that he and the more than 30,000 people who met in Saint Mark's Cathedral yesterday and all bishops are deeply aware of the importance of the national unity in Egypt and that they offer their lives as a sacrifice for this unity for which they will devote their prayers all this week. They further express their warmest love to their Muslim brothers and their sincere heartfelt desire for fruitful cooperation.

Concluding his statement, the pope says: long live Egypt and its President as-Sadat and long live its unity and nobility. Those present at the cathedral resoundingly reiterated these expressions.

BRIEFS

NEW CZECHOSLOVAK AMBASSADOR APPROVED--Approval has been given to the nomination of (Labomir Novak) as ambassador plenipotentiary of Czechoslovakia in Cairo. [Text] [Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Apr 80]

PAPER DESCRIBES U.S. OPERATION IN IRAN AS 'THEATRICAL'

JN261102 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Baghdad, 26 April--The newspaper AL-'IRAQ has described the U.S. air landing operation in Iran as a theatrical. The paper says that the U.S. and Iranian statements on the operation are couched in terms with similar meaning and purport and are predominently misleading.

The paper quotes political observers as saying that despite the intentional blackout clamped by the Iranian and U.S. sides on the details of the American plane crash in Iran, the operation is no more than a part of the Khomeyni-U.S. theatrical over the hostages.

AL-'IRAQ affirms that the strings and objectives of the operation are now clear to the Iranian and world public.

BAGHDAD COMMENTS ON IRANIAN REPORTS OF SADDAM HUSAYN'S DEATH

JN281901 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "The Dreams of the Crows in Iran," the paper ATH-THAWRAH says the following in an editorial: Yesterday, a spokesman of the presidential office of the Persian clique in Iran alleged that a coup d'etat took place in Iraq and that President Saddam Husayn was killed.

In Damascus, Qotbzadeh interrupted a press conference he was holding and told reporters: I have the pleasure to tell you that a coup d'etat has taken place in Iraq and that President Saddam Husayn has been killed.

The croaking of the Persian crows makes us say that Iran is raving and, in the process, is uttering funny things with which the human mind is not familiar.

However, what truly arouses our astonishment and amazement is the foolish exaggeration, the distortion of truth and the unique fabrication of reports and events which even history's most notorious liars did not circulate.

Indeed, they fabricated reports on a coup d'etat taking place in Iraq and the death of President Leader Saddam Husayn at a time when his excellency was receiving Seychelles President France Albert Rene in Baghdad which, under the rule of the singular leader Saddam Husayn, has become the center for all the world's liberals and honest men.

Such drivel is far removed from the prosperous reality lived by the Iraqi people, who are united under President Saddam Husayn's historical leadership, a leadership which the sons of Iraq express in all loyalty to their revolution and to their leader.

Qotbzadeh, you will never attain the happiness you are seeking. What is more, the march of the victorious Iraqi revolution under the heroic knight and heedless leader Saddam Husayn will only bring you a lasting grief.

KHOMEYNI, U.S. ADMINISTRATION AGREED TO TRANSFER HOSTAGES

JN281707 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran--AFP quotes the Iranian authorities' sources as saying that a number of the U.S. Embassy hostages were transferred to the building of the old U.S. consulate in the city of Tabriz, Azarbayjan Province.

AFP pointed out that the procedure of transferring the hostages was concluded following prior agreement and coordination between Khomeyni's representative in the city of Tabriz and the U.S. administration.

The racist Iranian authorities did not provide any information on the aspects of this procedure, which comes as part of the hostages game, a game which is not marketable in the stock markets existing between Khomeyni and the Washington government.

ROUNDUP OF BAGHDAD IN PERSIAN TO IRAN 22-26 APRIL, 29 APRIL

NC291550 [Editorial Report] During the 22-26 April period the "Glimpse at Events" section and talks cover the chaotic domestic situation in Iran, criticize Khomeyni's antistudent policies, discuss the misuse of national funds and discord among the leadership, and condemn the "Savage War" against the Kurds. On 24 April Baghdad Radio carries an unattributed commentary calling on Iranian students to overthrow Khomeyni [see 25 Apr Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT, p E 1] On 26 April a talk discusses how crimes have thrived since Khomeyni, "this ominous owl placed his sinister foot in Iran" and "if this old rapacious buffoon misses one moment without hearing news of bloodshed, he has heart failure. When this CIA mascot was coming to Iran, he was asked by a foreign correspondent: 'Now that you are returning to Iran after years of absence what feelings do you have?' To which he replied: 'No feelings!'" The talk goes on to discuss how "each time this ominious owl with his satanic eyes" sees that the nation is calm he creates an incident "so that he can smell blood." Discussing the shortcomings and the brain-drain in Iran, the talk says: "While doctors in general have fled to foreign countries, the 13th imam has said: 'We don't want these brains. We want harvesters.' There is no one to reply to this gangrenous brain and say: 'You illiterate! We have harvesters; in today's world, plantations are harvested by combines! 'But which plantations?" The talk says that some time ago "this illiterate who is full of problems" said: "'We want an Islamic university. We want Islamic medicine. We want Islamic geometry.' Is this not ranting and raving? He himself who was hospitalized some time ago because of heart failure was treated by two Swiss doctors. Is this what he means by 'Islamic medicine'"? The rest of the talks deal with various problems created by Khomeyni's regime, Qotbzadeh's trip to Paris, and compare Islamic teachings and Khomeyni's contradictory deeds.

On 22 April a listener from Golpayegan, who claims to be a clergyman and a nominated majles deputy candidate, criticizes the regime and writes: "Were it not for the shame and disgrace I would feel toward my great ancestor the apostle of Islam, may God's peace and prayers be with his soul, I would throw away my clerical robe in order not to feel such shame in front of my compatriots and be hated by them."

On 23 April a listener from Tehran, addressing himself to Khomeyni, writes: "According to semiofficial statistics, there are a total of 283,000 mullahs in Iran" and "everyone of them expresses love for martyrdom. Why don't you turn these parasites into an army to safeguard Iran and why don't you send them to wherever there is a war? We hope this will be done and that each and every one of these mullahs will be killed and we will be freed of them."

On 24 April a listener from Yazd writes that the mullahs have turned "Iran into Akhundestan [Mullahestan] and asks: "Why do the supermen of politics not think of something to save Iran and humanity and allow a country with a sensitive position and a simple-minded nation to remain prisoners in the hand of the pseudoclergy?"

On 25 April the letters section is unmonitorable. On 26 April a listener from Yasuj writes: "Do the people of Iran know why Hasan Nazih [former NIOC director] was fired? Certainly not; because the propaganda machinery is in the hands of hooligans, club-bearers and former gigolos who are in fact today's revolution guards. According to our studies, it has been proven that the blockhead Hashemi-Rafsanjani wanted to pay 800 million [presumably tomans] to his foreign servants including opposers of the independent Iraqi Government. But Mr. Hasan Nazih opposed and disagreed with this. Therefore he was pronounced an 'American' and 'spreader of corruption on earth' and fired.

On 29 April [reception poor to worthless] a listener from Tehran who says that he is an expert in the Ministry of Information or [Ministry of] National Guidance writes: "This 13th imam brought four professors, a medical team and a number of doctors; spent money, time and capital so that he wouldn't die and go to the other world. O that he had died. Tell him: You who constantly speak of 'neither East nor West': How come you yourself brought Swiss professors and [words indistinct]? If the Mercedes Benz used during the period of idolatry are bad, then why does each one of these rotten and corrupt mullahs ride a bulletproof Mercedes and have a number of hooligan and ruffian guards for escort?" The writer goes, on to describe television in Iran as "glass wool which, as soon as switched on, shows mullahs with their beards, fleece and wool" and refers to Khomeyni's son as "Seyyed Ahmed Geryan [weeping Ahmed], the current crown prince." He describes Dr. Beheshti as "completely illiterate" and refers to Rafsanjani as "the harem eunich." In another part of his letter he says: One should tell this Bani-Sadr, Qotbzadeh, Chamran and Yazdi, who were abroad for years and years and have suddenly become companions and supporters of the oppressed: "O demagogue of a president: Do you think that if, for instance, you don't wear a tie and clean clothes, the people will say: What a good president, he is thinking of the oppressed!? No! This only goes to show the messy and opportunist character of each and every one of you. When you were in France, didn't you wear clean clothes and a tie? Then why do you dress like a hoodlum here?"

The press sections carry articles and editorial from ATH-THAWRAH and AL-JUMHURIYAH referring to Iran's chaotic situation. On 29 April a largely indistinct report published by ATH-THAWRAH is heard to refer to the interruption of radio Tehran broadcasts to announce that a military coup had taken place in Iraq and this, the paper says, at a time when Saddam Husayn was playing host to the president of the Seychelles.

IRAQI, SEYCHELLES PRESIDENTS BEGIN TALKS IN BAGHDAD

JN281214 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 28 April--Official talks between President Saddam Husayn and Seychelles President France Albert Rene begin here this morning. At the beginning of the talks, President Saddam Husayn emphasized the importance of developing relations among the non-aligned countries in the various economic, cultural, political and technical fields.

The president said: We are called upon to develop our relations so as to seriously contribute to world peace and stability and the freedom and dignity of nations. President Saddam Husayn added: The issue of independence no longer entails the will for independence, but it entails other objective potentials which should be available for any state to exercise its independence seriously and efficiently. He said that among these potentials are economic, technical and scientific ones which are organically linked.

The talks dealt with bilateral relations and ways to strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries in economic, education and technical fields. The two sides reviewed the general international situation and affirmed their countries' determination to continue with the policy of nonalignment.

Talks Resume in Baghdad

NC290924 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Baghdad, 29 April--President Saddam Husayn and Seychelles President France Albert Rene held a closed meeting here this morning to complete the official discussions between the two countries which began yesterday.

INA has learned that the discussion at the meeting, which was permeated with an atmosphere of understanding and total frankness, dealt with bilateral cooperation the various economic, cultural, technical and political fields so as to promote the process of building and development in the two friendly countries and firmly entrench the principles of nonalignment on the international level.

INA: SOUTH YEMENI FIGURE DIES IN BAGHDAD OF HEART ATTACK

JN281140 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 28 April--Muhammad 'Ali al-Jafri, president of the South Yemeni League, died here at dawn today of a sudden heart attack. Al-Jafri had arrived in Baghdad on Thursday to participate in the meetings of the preparatory committee of the National Grouping of Patriotic Froces in Southern Yemen.

INA: PFLO DENIES SIGNING ANTI-IRAQI STATEMENT

JN281709 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Baghdad, 28 April--The Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman [PFLO] has denied having signed a statement, along with some Arab communist parties, against the revolutionary regime in Iraq.

The PFLO representative in Baghdad has refuted the contentions published by the Lebanese magazine AL-HURRIYAH to the effect that the PFLO representative adopted a negative stand against Iraq at a meeting held recently in Aden. The PFLO's Baghdad representative reiterated that the front's stand is crystal clear. It is aimed at robbing imperialism, Zionism and reactionaries of the chance to exploit any loophole in the unified Arab rank in order to preoccupy the national liberation movement with issues other than the fateful ones.

JORDAN RADIO REPORTS VANCE, HODDING CARTER RESIGNATIONS

JN281646 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The U.S. White House spokesman announced today that U.S. President Jimmy Carter has accepted Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's resignation. The official spokesman added that President Carter has asked Warren Christopher, the Assistant Secretary of State, to assume the duties of the Secretary of State until a new Secretary of State is appointed in place of Mr Vance.

The White House spokesman announced that Mr Vance tendered his resignation because of his disagreement with the abortive U.S. military operation in Iran, which was carried out last week to rescue the U.S. hostages in Tehran. The spokesman added that Mr Vance had tendered resignation to the White House on 21 April, that is, 4 days before the operation.

Unconfirmed reports have stated that Hodding Carter III, the most senior State Department spokesman, has tendered his resignation as well and that several other officials in the State Department have followed suit.

COMMENTARIES ON ABORTIVE U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT

JN261236 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Press review]

[Text] The Jordanian papers published today comment in their editorials on the unsuccessful U.S. operation in Iran.

Under the headline "Tehran Is Not Entebbe," the newspaper AR-RA'Y says: Yesterday the Pentagon placed the entire Gulf region on the brink of a catastrophe when it embarked on its abortive military venture to kidnap the hostages detained in Tehran. It seems that this operation was planned along the lines of the Entebbe airport venture carried out by Israel a few years ago. Moreover, it is quite likely that it was planned and masterminded by Israel. This is the impression gained by anyone who recalls the reports which were reiterated in the wake of the detention of the hostages. These reports had said that Weizman gave an Israeli plan to secure the release of the hostages to U.S. Ambassador in Tel Aviv Samuel Weis.

Thus surfaces the specter of the Israeli finger, which almost led to a catastrophe in the area, put the world in a state of astonishment and tension and further complicated the issue of the hostages.

Washington forgets that Tehran is not Entebbe in any way, whether in strategic location or international importance. It also failed to appreciate the time factor between the two ventures and the circumstances and realities that prevailed a few years ago in Entebbe and those that prevail now in Tehran. No less important is Washington's failure to realize that Israel's plans and advice never had any other goal but evil, both overt and covert.

It is noteworthy that the Pentagon embarked on the abortive attempt after the U.S. administration received practical support from Europe embodied in the latter's agreement to impose economic and diplomatic sanctions against Iran if the Iranian Parliament does not release the hostages when it convenes. Nobody has yet forgotten that Washington got this support so that it will not take any military measure, at least in the current stage.

Undoubtedly, the Pentagon's involvement in this venture is not the civilized or internationally acceptable way to deal with the problem. It is a sort of rash recklessness that is considered not only a violation of both Iran's sovereignty and the security of its Muslim people but also a grave threat to the security and safety of the entire region. Furthermore, it is a bad way of treating problems among the members of the international community.

It remains to be frankly pointed out that the Arabs have not tried to perform a real role in the Iranian-U.S. crisis, even though they are in the circle of events that might result from this crisis and even though any turbulence in the region might directly affect their oil wealth and interests. Therefore, it is high time for the Arabs to undertake a distinctive role in tackling the crisis, the apparent surface of which is represented in the hostage problem. Its essence lies in the bitter sentiments which U.S. practices have planted in the heats of the Iranian people.

The paper adds: The real key to tackling the Iranian-U.S. crisis and attaining a just settlement to the Arab issue that restores peace to the entire area, lies in Washington's cessation of its harmful practices against the Iranian people and the Arabs.

Concluding its commentary, the paper says: In order to deal with the bitter sentiments planted by Washington itself, Iran probably will understand and welcome any Arab role based on calling on the U.S. administration to cease these practices and give a just and comprehensive peace a chance in the region.

Under the headline "Storm On World Peace," the newspaper AL-AKHBAR says: The severity of the storm blowing on world peace and fanning the fires of tension and war has never been as acute as it is these days. In the wake of its abortive military operation against Iran, the United States found itself face to face with the Soviet Union and in a tenser situation against Iran and against the Soviet Union itself.

The nature of the limited operation on which the abortive attempt was based has been exposed. Naturally, it should not be repeated, since its repetition would necessarily assume the nature of a bigger operation and should take into account the possibility of intervention by the big powers. It should take into consideration the suicide acts which the foreign minister threatened.

The paper adds: The international community, which is responsible for world peace, is called upon to intervene and put out the sparks of war which continue to appear, once in Afghanistan and once in Iran. If the policy of alliances has paralyzed the groups of world states and peoples and prevented them from acting in the interest of peace, the nonaligned countries are still capable of moving and stopping the deterioration. President Carter's statement on the diplomatic means to regain the bodies would have been better made to open doors to regain the hostages.

AN-NAHAR INTERVIEWS IRAN'S QOTBZADEH ON U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT

NC291205 Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic 28 Apr 80 pp 1, 11

[Text of AN-NAHAR correspondent Nabil Nasir interview in Beirut with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh--date not given, presumably 27 April]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted on Qotbzadeh's 27 April arrival in Beirut]

Question: Do you believe that the U.S. story giving the reasons for the failure of the U.S. commando operation in Iran to release the hostages is true or did it fail due to a Soviet act of sabotage?

Answer: I do not believe that a Soviet act of sabotage is what led to the failure of the U.S. invasion of Iran. As far as I know, the Soviets had no connection with this. However, I do not know if they had foreknowledge of the operation or not. This is neither an important nor a basic issue. What is important is that a U.S. military operation was mounted against Iran and the Iranian people. The U.S. administration has lost its nerve, and it is acting nervously. This is a great danger to the whole world, particularly because the U.S. administration is headed by people who can make such decisions and who can resort to the use of unreasonable and very sophisticated weapons. The rulers in Washington are unable to make decisions quietly and reasonably. This is a danger to the whole world. If they remain in their posts, nothing will prevent them from other crazy operations, all of which will fail.

The operation, as far as we are concerned, has ended, but it has definitely produced negative results on all issues.

Question: Do you believe that the United States might make another attempt soon?

Answer: As I have said, the officials in Washington do not make their decisions reasonably and quietly. They are nervous, and such people can decide anything by any method and at any time.

Question: How long will the U.S. hostages in Tehran be detained?

Answer: Nothing has changed in this respect. The Iranian parliament will decide the fate of the hostages, who will remain in detention until the parliament convenes.

Question: Have there been any contacts between you and the Soviets after the failure of the U.S. operation?

Answer: No, there has been no such contacts.

Question: Had there been any contacts between Europe and the United States before the operation?

Answer: Our information on this issue is general, but if the European states had a foreknowledge of the operation, then the decision they adopted in Lisbon was meant to cover up the United States and its actions against Iran. If they had no foreknowledge of the operation, then the United States would have deceived Europe. The United States does what it wants. Most regrettably, the European states are sometimes following it blindly. This is what the entire world regrets.

Question: You are at loggerheads with Iraq. Are you holding any secret contacts with the Arab states surrounding you, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?

Answer: No, we are not pursuing secret contacts with Saudi Arabia or any other state in the world.

Question: Don't you feel that you are surrounded and that you are alone in this world?

Answer: Never. On the contrary, we feel that the powerless and colonized peoples in the world back and support us. This gives us great strength.

Question: But in the face of the strength of the superpowers standing against you with their allies, what do you do to defend yourselves?

Answer: We have the greatest strength in the universe. It is the strength of God and the strength of faith, and nobody can touch this strength.

Question: What are the topics which you will discuss with President Ilyas Sarkis and Lebanese officials?

Answer: I want to know their views about the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East. I will also explain my views about the situation in the area. My tour is of a fact-finding nature.

Question: Are you going to discuss the situation in the south with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat?

Answer: Most definitely. It is not possible to discuss the Lebanese problem without discussing the question of the south, which is the crux of the problem. As long as the problem of the south remains unsolved, there can be no solution to the other problems. Most regrettably, the problem of the south is not a local problem. It is an international problem.

Question: When you were in France with Ayatollah Khomeyni, you paid a visit to Libya and then returned to say that the return of Imam Musa as-Sadr was imminent. Do you still entertain the same hope?

Answer: I always entertain hopes, particularly concerning our meeting with my dearest friend Imam Musa as-Sadr and his safe return.

UN SPOKESMAN DISCLAIMS PLAN TO MOVE AN-NAQURAH COMMAND

NC300725 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] A spokesman of the UN center in Lebanon has clarified that there were no basic moves of the UN Command, which will remain in an-Naqurah. He said that efforts were being made to consolidate the UN emergency forces in south Lebanon to implement the mission assigned to them by the Security Council. However, it was reported that the militiamen have imposed a new blockade against the UN Command headquarters, cutting off the roads leading to an-Naqurah.

VANCE RESIGNATION PROVES CARTER'S POLICY FAILURES

JN290942 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 29 Apr 80

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] The press continues to highlight the abortive U.S. military operation to release the hostages detained in Tehran. Under the headline "Beware the Escalation of U.S. Aggression," the newspaper TISHRIN says: "The aggressive U.S. adventure against Iran proved that Syrian warnings against the consequences of U.S. efforts to change the direction of developments in the Middle East were correct.

TISHRIN comments on the Egyptian ruler's statements in which he reaffirmed more than once his readiness to offer all kinds of facilities for U.S. forces on Egyptian territory. The paper says: In his television statement after his talks with Carter, As-Sadat announced that he is ready to provide U.S. forces with all kinds of facilities, under the pretext of releasing the hostages from Iran or assisting any of the Arab Gulf countries if assistance is requested from U.S. forces.

Continuing to point out the Camp David partners' role in conspiring against the world peoples, TISHRIN says: The U.S. aggressive operation, implemented by the United States through full support and actual participation from the other Camp David partners, clearly reflects the nature, objectives and aggressive and terrorist role of the Camp David partners in the region.

If the U.S. operation has failed, despite the will of the aggressors, the carrying out of another U.S. aggression in the region, whether directly or indirectly, is likely. All the parties should be aware and alert. The danger of the wounded monster is escalating and the influence of those who support reliance on force, aggression and adventure in President Carter's military camp is increasing. This is clearly reflected by the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who defends a minimum level of morality in U.S. foreign policy and warned against the use of force and violation of international law.

In another commentary on the abortive U.S. operation under the headline "The Series of Disappointments," TISHRIN says: Nobody expected the abortive U.S. operation against Iran to have this much effect in changing the degree of U.S. pride, injustice and oppression. Nobody expects Washington to change its position after all the failures it has experienced in every place it has tried to intervene and strike at the will of the people. Washington is accustomed to failure and disappointment.

On reactions to Carter's operation both outside and inside the United States, TISHRIN says: U.S. policy is being strongly criticized, condemned and denounced not only internationally but also inside the United States itself, particularly inside the U.S. administration. More than one U.S. side has criticized Carter's policy in dealing with international crises. The handling of crises by the Carter administration is irresponsible: It is not appropriate for one of the two superpowers in the world.

Many U.S. sides have criticized the practices of President Carter. The last of these criticisms and objections is the position of Carter's secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, who expressed his objection by submitting his resignation yesterday. This can be taken as an indication that U.S. policy has lost all the characteristics of the policy of a country which bears a special human and international responsibility.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM BEIRUT VISIT

JN292034 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Damascus--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam returned to Damascus tonight from Beirut following a brief visit to the Lebanese capital during which he had talks with Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus on the situation in the region in general and Lebanon in particular.

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS KHADDAM ON REGIONAL ISSUES

DW291147 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 28 Apr 80 pp 157-162

[Unidentified correspondent interview with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam at his home in Damascus; date of interview not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Minister, jointly with Libya, Algeria, South Yemen and the PLO your country has just decided in Tripoli to set up a joint elite force under Syrian supreme command. What should be the mission of this force?

Khaddam: The charter of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front envisages a joint armed force of the member states. In Tripoli we decided to take an initial practical step and to set up this mobile intervention force. This is the beginning of a great military force of the front--just as in the case of NATO where each member state also maintains armed forces of its own and where, besides, there is a joint force for the alliance.

SPIEGEL: And what is this mobile intervention force supposed to do?

Khaddam: Our force is to be used for defense and against the dangers threatening the Arabs, as well as against the conspiracy from abroad which is aimed at encouraging the Israeli aggression and extending the rule of the Camp David partners over this region.

SPIEGEL: What strength is this force supposed to have, and what will be its structure? Is it supposed to have airborne units, for example?

Khaddam: It will be a good and effective force.

SPIEGEL: Do you have any idea how big it is supposed to be, or has this not yet been decided?

Khaddam: The strength of the force has been set forth. As I said, it will be effective and mobile.

SPIEGEL: It was agreed in Tripoli that the force is to be stationed in Syria. This would mean that soldiers of foreign countries would be on your territory permanently. Is this not tantamount to a change in Syrian policy?

Khaddam: The Arab armed forces are not foreign armed forces. The soldier from Libya, the soldier from Saudi Arabia, the soldier from Algeria, the soldier from Morocco, or the soldier from Iraq is in no way different from a soldier from Syria.

SPIEGEL: What is the PLO's participation in this force to be like? Will there be any PLO regiments under Syrian supreme command?

Khaddam: Yes, the PLO will participate in this force, and the entire force will be under Syrian supreme command. Yet it will not necessarily be stationed in Syria but possibly in Libya or in Algeria. This wholly depends on the decision of the military leadership.

SPIEGEL: Has this force been conceived as the counterpart of the planned U.S. rapid deployment force which is to be set up for swift missions in areas of crisis--for instance, here in the Middle East?

Khaddam: If aggression emanates from U.S. armed forces, then this force will also be used against such armed forces and aggressions.

SPIEGEL: Economic measures against Egypt, too, were decided in Tripoli. What, specifically, is intended?

Khaddam: The same sanctions are to be imposed against Egypt as those against Israel.

SPIEGEL: Libyan President Qadhdhafi was instructed to deepen the relations of the rejection front with Moscow and to ask for military support. What is in short supply, anyway? After all, you are armed to the teeth already.

Khaddam: If your country is occupied and you are threatened by a renewed occupation, if you see how a superpower, namely the United States, makes a terrible arsenal of deadly arms available to your enemy and musters its entire military and economic power so that your enemy can continue his aggression--what would you do? Would you simply be looking on idly until your country has been swallowed or will you do everything that needs to be done to defend yourself? For the sake of protecting ourselves and defending our country and our interests it was simply inevitable for us to take measures by which the economic and political balance of the region can be restored.

SPIEGEL: The military and political balance in the Middle East...

Khaddam: ...Has shifted to the advantage of Israel and the United States owing to the results of Camp David. This imbalance threatens our future and our country, wherefore we must simple do everything to restore the balance. The United States made a serious mistake when it became entangled in the Camp David accords and isolated Egypt from the Arabs--without any regard for the risks and dangers this would conjure up not only for this region but also for the international situation.

During our first meeting in April 1977 I told the U.S. President: "Beware of being dragged into this region, and beware of being involved in political and military agreements with Israel, for this leads to an imbalance to which the answer can only be that this or that step must be ventured toward restoring the balance."

SPIEGEL: Do the states of the rejection front really want to replace all the military potential which the Arabs lost when Egypt decided to take the peace initiative?

Khaddam: Yes, it is our goal to restore the political and military balance in the region because a new situation has emerged in this part of the world as a result of the military and political alliance between Egypt, Israel and the United States. The concepts of the objectives of this alliance do not stop at the borders of these three states but extend to the Arab countries, the countries of the region and some African states.

SPIEGEL: What do you think are the concepts of the objectives of this new "alliance," as you call it?

Khaddam: To begin with, the liquidation of the Palestinian cause; continuation of the Israel aggression; third; expansion of U.S. hegemony in the region; fourth: splitting of the Arabs because Arab unity constitutes an impediment to the first three objectives. Thus we see that this alliance is pursuing U.S. and Israeli goals alike.

SPIEGEL: Israel and Egypt currently are negotiating on the fulfillment of the treaties of Camp David. What will happen if they fail to reach agreement by the envisaged date, 26 May?

Khaddam: 26 May merely is additional proof of the treason which As-Sadat has committed here. This is why it is unimportant whether he signs or not. His course of action is basically rejected by us and by all Arabs. Whatever is signed is bound to fail, for thanks to their potential and thanks to the help of their friends the Arabs are in a position to foil these agreements and treaties. After all, the question is this: For whom and on whose behalf is As-Sadat negotiating? Can As-Sadat determine the destiny of the Palestinian people? Of what value are the agreements with Israel if they are rejected by the Palestinian people and by the Arabs? As-Sadat might as well go ahead and sign either prior to or after 26 May just as he signed the accords of Camp David. But will these accords last? Did the agreements which Marshal Petain, King Leopold and other European politicians concluded with the Nazi leaders last?

SPIEGEL: And suppose As-Sadat does not sign, suppose the negotiations with Israel fail? Do you expect Egypt to return to the Arab camp then? Would you welcome As-Sadat as an old, new ally?

Khaddam: Never. To begin with, As-Sadat is a traitor, and secondly there is the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the Arabs would never forgive his signing of that treaty. As-Sadat has done certain things which the Arabs consider treason and fraud. And therefore As-Sadat cannot be accepted again as long as he bears the stigma of this treason.

SPIEGEL: You have talked about the American aims here in the Near East, don't you also think that since 1973--most of all because of the energy crisis--other priorities are dominating the Western policy toward the Near East?

Khaddam: The energy crisis no doubt has brought about some tactical changes in Western policy after the October 1973 war. But these tactical changes are already over. The West practically has returned to its old policy again. It is demonstrated by the approach of the West to the Camp David agreements, and it also became quite obvious when the West did not exert any pressure on Israel to take part in a peace conference in Geneva.

The tactical changes in Western policy were not at all pro-Arab, by the way, despite some statements which have been made here and there. Some people in the West obviously believe that every kind of a solution of the Palestinian problem would clear the way to the oil and the connected capital surplus. But they fail to see that a solution of the Palestinian problem must be based on right and justice. Otherwise the present crisis would just be aggravated further and that would not help the West in any way.

SPIEGEL: President Carter has declared the Near East an area of American interests, where the United States in an emergency would also use military means for the defense of its interests. What is your opinion with regard to this statement?

Khaddam: Carter's statement does not contain anything new. He has just repeated what the world knows for a long time, namely that America is a big power which implements an imperialist hegemony at the expense of other peoples. But Carter is wrong in believing to be able to defend the interests of the United States with aircraft carriers--interests which all are illegitimate.

It looks as if Carter's military and political advisers failed to make it clear to him that all oil installations can be destroyed within a few hours, before an American or some other unit can act.

Obviously they have also not made it clear to him that the American troops can not at all rely on operating without danger and harassment in this region--which is almost as big as a subcontinent. They have also failed to point out to him that this region borders on the south of the Soviet Union, and that the Soviet Union will not at all look on inactively at some sorts of enterprises. That is what the situation is like.

SPIEGEL: Do you think that this situation would lead to war? Federal Chancellor Schmidt recently has uttered concern that the crisis at the Gulf could escalate. The big powers were said to be in danger of skidding into a war like in 1914, without wanting to.

Khaddam: If the United States will continue its current policy, one cannot rule out the outbreak of war. But the first thing that would happen in such a war would be complete destruction of the oil installations--and that would be the collapse of the Western world. This seems not to have dawned on the American Government, which views everything from the point of view of military arrogance and military strength of the United States. We should therefore not be surprised if the world will get to the abyss of war.

SPIEGEL: Syria like Afghanistan has always considered itself a nonaligned country. But can one consider Syria today, on view of the ever-growing Soviet presence, still as being nonaligned?

Khaddam: Yes, Syria is nonaligned and Afghanistan also. Pakistan states it is nonaligned. As-Sadat says he is nonaligned, Mobutu states he is nonaligned. What does nonaligned mean? It means that one does not join any military alliance. But it does not at all mean that one will look on inactively when one's own country is being threatened by a bigger military power, and when it is being eaten up piece by piece by aggression until it does not matter any more whether one is nonaligned or not.

Particularly our belief in nonalignment prompts us to look for means to avoid this region's getting under the dominance of America, the biggest imperialist power of the world. If the United States will succeed to extend its hegemony to this region, it would mean the end of nonalignement not merely for this part of the world, but also for other parts of the world.

SPIEGEL: It is being reported that you have just recently stated that your country would be prepared to join the Warsaw Pact. Naturally Syria would then not be nonaligned any more.

Khaddam: I have heard nothing of such reports.

SPIEGEL: So you have not said it?

Khaddam: No. But firm and strong relations between us and the Soviet Union do not contradict the policy of nonalignement. Should our national interests demand that we join the Warsaw Pact or some other pact, this would certainly be decisive.

SPIEGEL: Why have you not yet signed a friendship and cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union?

Khaddam: The volume of relations does not necessarily depend on the signing of a document. But should it turn out that our national interests demand the signing of a paper with this or that country, we will do so.

SPIEGEL: Could you imagine a domestic political situation in Syria where you would be forced to ask the Soviet Union to dispatch troops to your country?

Khaddam: The domestic political situation in Syria is in no way alarming, and anyone who thinks he could create difficulties for this government is very much in error. We as well as other states will doubtless have to cope with some problems.

They will be brought to our country from abroad because of the approach of Syria. But the government is in a position to handle such problems and make an end to them, as happens right now. Consequently this country never has had the idea to ask for the dispatch of non-Syrian troops, because we do not need them.

SPIEGEL: Why did Syria, the only significant country in this region, not vote in the United Nations for a condemnation of the Soviet Invasion in Afghanistan?

Khaddam: We have studied the situation and we have realized that the clamor about Afghanistan was just theatrical thunder, with the aim of reshuffling the cards in the Arab region, of ending As-Sadat's isolation and of making the Camp David agreements a success. It was absolutely clear to us that the United States was not serious at all about a direct confrontation with the Soviet Union and that it wanted to misuse the Islamic states for accepting this confrontation instead of the United States.

SPIEGEL: How did you come to that conclusion?

Khaddam: If it is a matter of the Pakistani fighting against the Soviet Union, the United States offers Pakistan $400 million for 2 years. If it is a matter of Israel fighting against the Arabs, the United States gives Israel 4 billion every year. In other words: Pakistan's confrontation with the Soviet Union costs 200 million annually, Israel's confrontation with the Arabs, however, costs $4 billion annually. These figures indicate the real aims of the United States.

The United States wants the Arabs to become involved in conflicts among themselves and with the Soviets until the difficulties between the Soviets and the Arabs have become so great that the Soviet Union will stop the military aid it gives the Arabs. Simultaneously--we believe--the United States will continue and extend its help for Israel, so that the Arabs would be weakened even more and have to capitulate. This is how we have viewed the matter, and therefore the decision we have made on the basis of the analysis was not unpleasant to us at all.

KHADDAM COMMENTS ON TURKEY, PERSIAN GULF

NC290710 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 27 Apr 80 p 1 & 9

[Exclusive interview granted by Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to CUMHURIYET correspondent Sedat Ergin in Damascus--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: How do you view Turkish-Syrian relations? How can these relations be improved?

Answer: Since 1970 we have attached special importance to the development of our relations with our neighbor Turkey in accordance with the principles of neighborliness and brotherliness. There are innumerable ties binding the Syrian Arab people and the Turkish people. These ties provide favorable ground for the development of our relations on the basis of mutual interest and cooperation. These relations have in recent years been marked by great improvement in the cultural and economic fields.

Question: How do you evaluate Turkey's position and role in the Middle East?

Answer: There was a time when Turkey was unsympathetic to the Arab world. Its relations with the Arab states then were less important than they are today. We believe that, being an Islamic country, Turkey has many ties with the Arab countries in various fields. As such it should assume a role in the Middle East and this role could be be extremely positive and efficacious toward the Arabs. Zionism is a threat not only to the Arabs but to all countries in the region.

If Turkey shuts down the Israeli Embassy in Ankara, it would be taking a historic decision which would help strengthen its ties with the Arab states. Many such resolutions have been adopted at the Islamic conference. I believe that such a decision would deeply impress the Muslim Arab world. The realization of close cooperation and coordination between Turkey and Syria would be in the interest of both Turkey and the Arab world.

Question: Could the Iranian-Iraqi clashes turn into a hot war? Do you expect a U.S. intervention in the Persian Gulf? What could the consequences be?

Answer: I do not expect an intervention. The U.S. strategic plans should be studied together with the plans of world Zionism. The United States wishes to further its influence in the region so as to gain economic, political and military supremacy over the Soviet Union as well as retain economic control over Western Europe and Japan. With this objective in mind, the United States is reckoning to control the energy resources of the region for the next 20 years. Contrary to what some people think, the prime purpose of the United States is not to protect Islam and the countries in the region against communism but to achieve its own specific aims. The Camp David agreements provide ample proof of the U.S. plans in the region. The United States is taking sides in the region by supporting Egypt and Israel. So the Arabs must endeavor to reestablish a balance in the region, for they cannot stand up against the United States, Israel and Egypt. For this reason they have to secure a new equilibrium in the region with the Soviet Union playing a leading role. It is U.S. policy that is dragging the world into a war. We wish to keep this region out of a conflict between the superpowers. If we manage to remove the influence of the United States in our region, we shall then be able to avert power clashes in the area.

MENA REPORTS ON SITUATION AT ALEPPO UNIVERSITY

NC291605 Cairo MENA in English 1530 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, April 29 (MENA)--Reports from Damascus indicate that Syrian Defense Minister Major General Mustafa Talas threatened professors at Aleppo University with mass annihilation, reminding them with the late Dr Hassan Mohammed Husayn, who was murdered by Syrian intelligence agents in revenge for his opposing stance towards the Ba'thist regime. Some 119 professors at Aleppo University have resigned their posts in protest against the suppressive policy pursued by the Ba'thist regime against the Sunni nationals.

According to the reports Major General Talas warned the resigning professors against the results of their insistence on their stand and threatened to purge Aleppo City.

Just one day after his threat, Talas, according to the reports, mounted several terroristic campaigns in which the Third Division, the paratroopers and the special forces took part. Commander of the Third Division Brigadier Shafiq Fayyad summoned traders in the city and ordered them to report on Muslim Brotherhood elements.

The reports further indicated that three physicians were dragged to death in Hamah City and another group of physicians, engineers and lawyers were rounded up and moved to Damascus.

DOCUMENT BARES MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD'S 'MURDEROUS OPERATIONS'

JN261405 [Editorial Report] Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic at 2115 GMT on 25 April carries an 18-minute report by SANA's "political editor" in which the editor discloses "the first of many documents concerning the behavior, ideas and criminal operations" of the Muslim Brotherhood in Syria. This document deals with the assassination of the Syrian ulema, Shaykh Muhammad ash-Shami, in Aleppo.

The editor says that the document, which was in the Muslim Brotherhood's hideout in Hamah, is "a letter from the leader of the gang in Aleppo, criminal 'Adnan 'Uqlah, to the leader of the murderous organization in Syria, criminal Hisham Jumbaz."

The editor says that the document gives a clear picture of the Muslim Brotherhood organization's leadership in Syria "and its relationship with the organization's leadership in neighboring country," as well as of the "maneuverings going on between these leaderships to further mislead and involve the citizens in criminal operations intended to harm our Arab people in Syria and to disturb the security and stability of the country."

The editor says that the document shows that the Muslim Brotherhood considers itself "the guardian of Islam and Muslims" and that anyone opposing its crimes is not a Muslim but an enemy who "must be killed." According to this document, Shaykh Muhammad ash-Shami was assassinated because he was about "to disclose their plots to mislead and terrorize the ulema in Aleppo."

The editor says that the document also discloses certain reactionaries' links with Syrian professional unions. The editor says the document was published to warn Syrians of "the mean and treacherous operations" being hatched against Syrians and Syria's brave pan-Arab stand against imperialist and Zionist plans.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES PDRY DEFENSE MINISTER

JN251253 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Damascus--At 1215 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Col 'Ali 'Antar, Yemeni Socialist Party Political Bureau member and defense minister in the PDRY. The meeting was attended by Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister.

'Ali 'Antar Departs

JN252000 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Damascus--Col 'Ali 'Antar, PDRY defense minister, and the delegation accompanying him left Damascus for Aden this afternoon following a 1-day visit to Syria during which he held talks with Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister.

Gen Mustafa Talas and other high-ranking officers saw the Yemeni minister off at Damascus International Airport.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES LEBANESE LEADER WALID JUNBLATT

JN251648 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Damascus--At 1430 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party. The meeting was attended by Comrade Mahmud az-Zu'bi, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command. Talks during the meeting centered on the various developments in the Lebanese arena, the conspiracies aimed against southern Lebanon and ways to foil these conspiracies.

ALGERIA

POLICE HIT ALGIERS BERBER DEMONSTRATION 'WITH GREAT BRUTALITY'

LD291459 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Apr 80 p 6

[Daniel Junqua dispatch: "A Demonstration By Students in Support of 'the Berber Culture's Right to Existence' Was Brutally Quelled"]

[Text] Algiers--Some 100 people including some teachers arrested, a number of people wounded, some of them seriously, and even, if some reports are to be believed, one person killed was the outcome of police intervention against a demonstration in which several hundred students took part on 1 May square, in the city center, on the morning of 7 April. The demonstrators who, according to some reports, had come from Tizi Ouzou, in Kabylie about 100 km east of Algiers, wanted to demand the right to existence for the "Berber culture and language." They carried streamers proclaiming "people's culture," "freedom of expression," "cultural democracy" and "Is Berber not an Algerian language?" Police intervened very rapidly, as soon as the procession started. Acting with great brutality, they cut the march in two, isolating some 100 young people whom they forced into patrol wagons, using their batons freely. Among the people arrested were not only students but also many officials, city committee members and teachers. The remaining demonstrators, who were kept away from the scene and who kept shouting "police murderers," then sought refuge at the city center university, where they held a general meeting lasting throughout the afternoon. They decided to boycott lectures until their comrades were released and planned new demonstrations for Tuesday.

It was the second time in 15 days that students had staged a demonstration in the streets of the capital to draw attention to the question of the Berber language, which some people would like to see proclaimed a "second national language." In fact, on 16 March a group of some 200 young people staged a march along Larbi Ben Mhidi Street which was forcibly broken up near the central post office. It appears that some 40 people were arrested, 5 of whom were detained.

"Marginal Problems"

On Monday night an ambiguous radio report on a demonstration organized "by some young people" was broadcast. Noting its "synchronization with a demonstration in Paris the same day, close to the Algerian Embassy, with the participation of foreign and dissident elements," the radio cast doubt on the demands expressed and asserted that it was an attempt to "raise marginal problems" and "take advantage of the good faith of certain young people with a view to setting them on a course whose real aims were unknown to them." The commentator also recalled the principles of the national charter and emphasized the authorities' determination not to deviate from them. The charter stipulates, among other things, that "the general use of Arabic and its mastery as a creative functional instrument are among the primary tasks of Algerian society." However, it makes no mention at all of either Berber language or even Kabylie which, it seems, is still spoken by some 3 million people.

The Kabylies, who demand the "right to a cultural difference," had mixed feelings about the campaigns waged at the end of 1979 and beginning of 1980 by "Arabist" students who demanded complete and rapid Arabization of the entire civil service, cultural life and the information media.

The violence with which our demonstrations have been met, some of them bitterly complain, contrasts with the "authorities' magnanimity and patience" in the face of the prolonged "challenge" presented by the Arabist students who have been on strike for the past 3 months and "the extravagance of their demands."

It is in this kind of atmosphere that an incident which set things on fire occurred on 10 March--a ban imposed by the Tizi Ouzou wali on a lecture by University Professor and novelist Mouloud Mammeri, who was to speak on the subject of "Early Kabylie Poetry" to students in that major Kabylie city. Refusing to comply with this "fait accompli," the students have taken legal action to secure a cancellation of the prefect's order and publicize the problem of Berber culture. They soon received the support of high-school students in the region, and there has been a sharp increase in incidents in the past 3 weeks. Signboards in Arabic have recently been broken by people throwing stones in Tizi Ouzou. Demonstrations have taken place in L'Arabaa Nait Irathen [formerly Fort-National] Azazga and, more recently, Ain el Hamman [formerly Michelet). In Ain el Hamman the demonstrations were apparently staged by workers belonging to a cooperative. It appears that the authorities reacted to these demonstrations by strengthening the police and, according to Tizi Ouzou students, arresting "Berberist militants" who could be accused of "striking a blow at the state's internal security." At Dra el Mizan, 70 people were arrested following a demonstration by high-school students.

All these activities express the sensitivity of a minority anxious to see its own cultural heritage recognized and protected, rather than demands which remain unclear and have not assumed the form of any precise proposals. A leaflet distributed in Algiers on Monday announced the creation of a "Committee for the Support and Protection of Berber Culture, which intends to "promote the Berber cause in the political sphere."

The authors of this document state that "oppression of Berber culture goes side by side with the oppression to which peasants, workers, women, students and all our people in general have been subjected." This unsigned pamphlet has been attributed here to Mr Ait Ahmed's Socialist Forces Front. None of the students whom we questioned approved of it. They all denounced it as a "new attempt to use our movement and divert it from its course."

Most students in the capital have kept aloof from this action, just as they keep aloof from the Arabists' strike. Will Monday's arrests and the brutal nature of the repression encourage a silent majority which is daily confronted with other problems--accomodation and working and transport conditions--to show solidarity with the protesters?

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT ON UNREST EXPECTED EARLY MAY

LD291537 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Apr 80 p 6

[Daniel Junqua dispatch: "Algeria--Students in Kabylie Intend To Pursue Their Action in Support of a 'Revival of Berber Culture'"]

[Text] Ain el Hamman--On 9 April, calm prevailed in the streets of this small Kabylie city which, in the years immediately following the proclamation of independence, was a bastion of Mr Ait Ahmed's Socialist Forces Front. The revolt staged by guerrillas who rejected Ben Bella's authority and the National Liberation Front [FLN] orientations now belongs to history. Shotguns have now long been used for their original purpose and are no longer a threat to anyone except game.

The small city, whose former name--Michelet--can still be seen on a few street name plates at certain crossroads, extends along a ridge some 50 km from Tizi Ouzou, opposite the still snow-covered majestic summit of the Djurdura Mountain Range. On this rainy afternoon, when shades of mist cling to the mountain, passers-by snuggly wrapped up in their white jellabas are silent and few. You have to tour the city for a long time to gradually discover any remaining signs of the bout of fever which suddenly erupted 2 days ago.

All along the main street--a distance of nearly 2 km--all the store signs, neon-lit white plastic panels have been smashed to atoms. Signs in Arabic have been smashed under the impact of avenging stones. Inscriptions adorning the facade of the local People's Assembly building have been subjected to a similar fate. Here and there, walls have been decorated with freshly apinted white boards of irregular shape, undoubtedly concealing some slogans, one of which has managed to evade the daubers' zeal. Sprayed in blue on the wall surrounding the Daira (sub-prefecture), it proclaims: "respect for our culture." Obviously in this case a reference to Berber culture.

It was to protect it and demand its recogntion as part of national culture that some 700 school and high-school students in Ain el Hammam staged a "march" to L'Arbaa Nait Irathen--formerly Fort-National--a city located some 20 km from Ain el Hammam in the direction of Tizi Ouzou, on Monday. We met these young people at the gate leading to their school, named after Ben Boulaid, one of the historical leaders of the struggle for independence who was killed fighting with the guerrillas. Right from the beginning, our interlocutors condemned all violence. "We are not responsible for the damage done," they said. "We were outflanked by some irresponsible elements. We want to keep within the law. We are socialists, respectful of our country's institutions, and we support its options. We have written to President Chadli and the local authorities to assure them of our loyalty to the FLN. But we also want our rights. Socialist Algeria must show respect for our culture and language. This is why we marched to Ain el Hammam. We were stopped 300 meters from the city. We entered into discussions with the police, and then we went home."

An "Antirepression Committee"

Lectures have been resumed at hoth the Ben Boulaid Lycee and the neighboring CEM [expansion unknown]. They have also been resumed, we were told, at Azaga and L'Arbaa. However, it was sufficient to see some young people's burning eyes and enigmatic smiles to realize that fire is smoldering under the embers. It could well break out again, especially since Tizi Ouzou students have announced a strike which can be "extended on a day-to-day basis" and have been forcefully pursuing their action for the recogntion of "Berber culture" and, more generally, for "freedom of expression and information." At the entrance to Hasnaoua campus just outside the city, near a hospital, an inscription chalked on a green board taken from a lecture hall proclaims: "university occupied." A strike picket screens visitors.

A few hundred meters away several police cars and trucks equipped with water cannon are stationed. These forces let individuals and small groups pass but they are under orders to stop any processions of demonstrators heading for the city. Furthermore, antiriot units wearing blue overalls and vizored helmets are stationed in the city center in front of the FLN party building and, a little further down, the police barracks seem to be packed with men and equipment.

The 1,500 art and law students of Tizi Ouzou who have thus found themselves cut off in a university which is still being built--giant cranes, bulldozers and trucks are busy nearby, erecting buildings for science institutes--have elected, together with their teachers, an "Antirepression Committee" which has been entrusted with the task of ensuring security, continuing the action and disseminating information. Its members are anxious to preserve their anonymity. When they received us in a lecture hall, they insisted on their opposition to violence. While proclaiming their "autonomy" they reject, they stated, "the authorities' assertions that our action has been inspired from abroad. We are manipulated by nobody. We reject any control. We are being represented on purpose as a 'berberist' or separatist movement with a view to bringing us into disrepute. In fact, what worries the authorities is our demand to be allowed freedom of expression, opinion, thought and conscience. In this context, the Berber language is merely one aspect of our struggle."

The Tizi Ouzou students told us that they had approached the International League for Human Rights and Amnesty International and asked them to intervene in favor of some people recently arrested because of their views, including Azazga laboratory assistant called About Arezki and a technician named Chemine Mokrane whose home is at Beni Douala.

In Algiers, where the strike is being continued at the central faculty, Wednesday passed quietly. Some 1,000 students took part in a long meeting and decided to pursue their action. The action which, it appears, has supporters not only in Algiers and Tizi Ouzou but also at Setif University center, could continue until a Central Committee meeting scheduled for the beginning of May. As recalled in EL MOUDJAHID's Wednesday morning edition, the second phase of the Arabization program announced by the authorities at the end of the preceding Central Committee meeting, held at the end of December 1979, is to be discussed during the coming meeting.

LABOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON TIZI OUZOU EVENTS

LD252050 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Minister of Labor and Vocational Training Mouloud Oumeziane gave some details and information concerning the Tizi Ouzou events at a General Assembly held yesterday at the headquarters of his ministry. The minister affirmed that the events in the area by their nature (?revealed) imperialist intentions. Imperialism relies on domestic reaction and it has a broad plot to shake Algeria which is hostile to imperialism. The plot is aimed at Algeria's economy and development and it exploits the emotions in order to undermine national unity, the safeguarding of which is the duty of the entire Algerian people.

He said that the issue of popular culture forms nothing except a pretext to create a confused situation at a time when the Algerian people and the political leadership are trying to solve difficult problems arising from development. The brother minister added that the issue of popular culture does concern not only one area but the entire country.

Brother Oumeziane concluded his statement by making an appeal in which he called for vigilance and self-restraint and enlightened mobilization.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED FOLLOWING DELEGATION'S VISIT TO CUBA

For reportage on the official visit to Cuba 13-17 April of a delegation headed by Interior Minister Boualem Benhamouda and the resulting joint communique, see the Cuba section of the 29 April Latin America DAILY REPORT.

LIBYA

TRIPOLI LAUDS NEW TUNISIAN GOVERNMENT LED BY MZALI

LD252041 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The formation of the new government announced in Tunis yesterday has stimulated attention by observers. The most important thing in this formation is the final fall of Hedi Nouira, the fall of his government and his supporters. Observers have noted the fall of Hedi Nouira, Mohamed Ali Souissi, Dhaoui Hanablia, Mustafa Zaanouni, Amor Rourou, Slaheddine Ben Mbarek and Moncef Ben Za'wan [last name as heard]. Moreover the removal of Mohamed Sayah, the minister delegate to the prime minister and director of the party, is considered by observers as an affirmation of the desire to turn a page of a past characterized by violence and conflict, and he has been replaced by Mongi Kooli.

Commenting on this change, the JANA political editor states: Libya hopes that the new government of Mohamed Mzali, which rose on the ruins of the collapsed government of Hedi Nouira, will work for the restoration of the good relations with its neighbors, particularly with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and that this government will make efforts to bury the rancor created, nurtured and caused by Hedi Nouira, who is considered a sumbol of hatred and who dishonored the signature of President Habib Bourguiba on the Djerba Declaration and cancelled measures for holding a referendum to enforce the provisions of this declaration as a result of his blind hatred which knows no limit.

The political editor went on to state that the arrival of Mohamed Mzali, who enjoys appreciation and backing from all the various currents in Tunisia and who is a pioneer in the policy of Arabization, a writer and a thinker, opens a new era which we hope will contribute to the restoration of tranquillity between the two countries--tranquillity shattered by the policy of Nouira--and to putting the Djerba Declaration into force.

JALLUD RECEIVES PAKISTAN'S AGHA SHAHI

LD262044 Tripoli JANA in English 1620 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Tripoli, April 26, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Staff-Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud received Agha Shahi, the personal envoy and the Pakistani president's adviser on foreign affairs. The meeting, which took place at Al-Chaab Palace, was attended by the foreign secretary. Mr Shahi arrived in Tripoli yesterday on a visit to the Jamahiriyah.

TUNISIA

'MANICHAEAN' VIEW OF ARAB WORLD AT TRIPOLI SUMMIT SCORED

LD281051 Tunis L'ACTION in French 16 Apr 80 p 1

[Abdelhay Sghaier editorial: "Backward Style"]

[Text] The "Steadfastness Front" has just held a summit meeting in Tripoli which has once again confirmed a Manichaean view of the Arab world and methods which, under cover of revolutionary thinking, represent a pure product of political backwardness. We have heard a torrent of insults and observed the division of the Arab world into two categories doomed to tear each other apart.

The result is that the Arab world continues to grow weaker while Israel consolidates its positions and takes advantage of those who follow Al-Qadhdhafi's extremism and work to undermine the Arab world.

It is impossible to overemphasize the fact that using insults, underestimating the enemy and making extravagant claims are methods which only lead to deadlock and disillusionment. However it has to be admitted that the extremist camp, while being the objective ally of the Arab world's enemies, is incapable of learning from history. For instance some Arab leaders do not seem prepared to abandon methods which for many years now have been damaging the Arab world and the Palestinian cause.

We could have hoped that the new decade would have restored reason among all the Arab leaders in the framework of a rigorous analysis of the situation in order to learn from a large number of events which have taken place on the Arab and international scene. Unfortunately the need for Arab solidarity is still being ignored--solidarity based on mutual respect and the loyal and unconditional implementation of decisions reached jointly and of the principles which have been supported. There are, unfortunately, still many inconsistent reactions and attitudes which reflect an irrational view of the geopolitical situation.

The need for cooperation is also being ignored and is obstinately being replaced by so-called ideological foundations which merely accentuate the antagonism among Arab countries and thereby reduce the chances of solving the major problems confronting them.

As long as the truth continues to be concealed from the people, and chaos and confusion is cultivated by the adoption of decisions which everybody knows will never be implemented, as long as efforts are made to keep up some appearances to the detriment of essential principles generally accepted by the Arab countries, and as long as peoples are treated with contempt by inconsistent and ineffective behavior, the problems will merely be aggravated, distrust increased and the Arab world's credibility seriously damaged. This is a hypocritical truce and a false reconciliation. Will the problems ever be examined in detail, talking plainly and assuming the responsibilities which must be assumed as regards effectiveness and attachment to the principles and values which the Arab world claims to uphold?

There are some conferences and summit meetings which do the Arab cause more harm than good because the speeches made and resolutions adopted show the same contempt for the facts and for the Arab people's will to turn their backs on the mistakes of the past once and for all. All we can hope is that these unhealthy practices and this loud rhetoric will be abandoned since they only lead to disappointment and disaster. We must end this masquerade which has cost the Arab world dearly and which is likely to endanger its peoples' future for a long time.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR'S OULD SALEK HITS MOROCCAN, FRENCH ROLE IN SAHARA

For a report on an interview with SDAR Information Minister Ould Salek that appeared in the 4-19 April issue of the Paris L'UNITE, see the France section of the 30 April issue of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

REPORTS CONTINUE ON U.S. RESCUE MISSION TO IRAN

TV Report on Refuelling Spot

TA271950 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Our corresponent Mikha'el Gurdus has learned that the major base for refuelling the U.S. Hercules planes which participated in the rescue operation was located in the island of Al-Masirah controlled by the Oman Emirate, southeast of Saudi Arabia. The Hercules planes which took off from Cairo landed on this island on their way to Iran and on their way back to the airport of Cairo-West. Two of the six Hercules planes were flying tankers. One of them crashed in Iran.

Our monitor further reports that the communications commands of this operation were located on the island of Bahrain, on the Nimitz aircraft carrier and on the plane in which the operation's commander was flying. This plane left from and returned to Izmir in Turkey.

AFP: Interviews Israeli General

OW300325 Hong Kong AFP in English 0320 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Jerusalem, April 30 (AFP)--Last week's abortive U.S. raid in the Iranian desert was not aimed at freeing the American hostages then held in Tehran but was designed to prepare the ground for other military interventions, Israeli Reserve General Mattityahu Peled told AFP.

Gen. Peled, who commanded the Israeli corps of engineers during the 1967 war, said the U.S. commando operation, as it was carried out, had no chance of rescuing the hostages. "The U.S. General Staff is not stupid. It must have had a very good reason to order a hastened withdrawal. The Soviets most likely gave an ultimatum and threatened to move into Iran or send their planes," he noted.

The 56-year-old general, who initiated Israel's secret talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in 1976-77, added: "The freeing of the hostages was only a pretext. The real reason, I suppose, must be looked for in Afghanistan and Pakistan." He noted that the bodies of the eight U.S. servicemen left behind would not have taken much room in the giant C-130 transport planes if time had not run out for the commando group.

Gen. Peled pointed out that Washington had sufficiently warned the Soviets that if they crossed the Pakistani border this would lead to war. He said that for the Iranian operation, the Americans had mobilized their mobile intervention force: the 82nd Airborne Division as well as two aircraft carriers in the Arabian Sea, off Pakistan. The operation might therefore have been an excellent rehearsal for a possibile intervention in the Pakistani horn of Baluchistan whose terrain is very similar to that of the Iranian desert zone used for the raid, Gen. Peled said. "I am convinced that this maneuver taught a lot to those who decided it, notably that the American public is behind them," he added. He indicated that the real reasons for the operation might be revealed "in a few weeks". "President (Jimmy) Carter will then have to face U.S. public opinion which will perhaps take him to task for having lied,"he said.

A graduate of Los Angeles, California University [UCLA], Gen. Peled left the Israeli General Staff and was discharged in 1969. He is currently a professor of modern Arab literature at Tel Aviv University.

LINOWITZ ARRIVES IN ISRAEL, CARRIES U.S. REPLIES TO BEGIN'S DOCUMENT

TA291428 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to the Autonomy Talks Sol Linowitz has brought the U.S. replies to the four-point document submitted by Prime Minister Menahem Begin during his talks in Washington. This was stated by Linowitz when he arrived at Ben-Gurion Airport. He came to Israel to attend the plenary meetings of the autonomy committee.

Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports that Linowitz will apparently submit the replies in his meeting with the prime minister tomorrow. However, this is not yet definite.

Regarding Secretary of State Vance's resignation, Linowitz said he did not believe this would affect U.S. foreign policy. He refused to answer the question of whether he will be appointed to the post instead of Cyrus Vance.

More Details on Linowitz, Burg Statements

TA291815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The negotiations on the autonomy and the difficulties confronting them were referred to by Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg in his welcome statement.

[Begin recording] It is always a profound experience for me to meet with Mr Sol Linowitz even if we have a tight schedule and the solutions are not foreseen at the speed all of us would like to achieve. However, we are both striving toward the same goal. I hope that this visit will also be to the benefit of all the participants. [end recording]

[Dan Eshel] Indeed, I agree with Dr Burg's remarks, Ambassador Linowitz replied. However, we should be determined to succeed. We do not need this only for our sake. I fully believe that all the problems on our road could be solved if we recognized the long road we have walked so far. Linowitz added:

[Begin recording] [Linowitz--in English] If we make up our minds that we can achieve together the goal that we have long been seeking and if we recognize--and, indeed, we must succeed--because, if we fail future generations will not forgive us. [end recording] [correspondent translates the above into Hebrew]

POLITICAL CIRCLES SAY U.S. REPLIES TO BEGIN'S DOCUMENT 'VITAL'

TA291605 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Carter's replies to the document submitted by Begin are vital to the continuation of the negotiations. This is the opinion of political sources in Jerusalem. Ambassador Linowitz will have to clarify several basic questions. Without this, according to these sources, it will be very difficult to open the continuous talks and conclude the negotiations. Our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi reports:

The clarification of the points included in the document Begin submitted to Carter is vital to the continuation of the negotiations. This is the opinion prevailing in Jerusalem.

The document presented in the Washington talks determines Israel's positions on four points; an elected administrative council will be established according to the model proposed by Israel and 80 percent of the military government's authority will be transferred to it; a legislative council composed of obvious state-like elements will not be established, except for its title; the number of the members of the [elected administrative] council will be adjusted to its spheres of action--namely, 11 to 15 members instead of dozens of them; the Israeli inhabitants in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza will be subordinate to Israeli law and legislation, the internal and external security--including the war against terrorism--will remain under Israel's exclusive responsibility. According to Israel, this is the basis for continuing the discussions, these questions--which determine the nature of the autonomy--should be solved now at the beginning of the marathon-like negotiations scheduled to take place during the 4 weeks left until 26 May. Therefore, it is thought in Jerusalem that Linowitz must supply the answers to the document presented by Begin. In any case, the ambassador will have to clarify several basic questions in order to enable the negotiations to procede.

BEGIN INTERVIEWED BY FRENCH TV; IS CRITICAL OF EUROPEAN STANCE

TA281314 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The prime minister has said that it is a scandal that European countries are supporting the PLO and encouraging the establishment of a Palestinian state. This is merely a recipe for war in the Middle East. Mr Begin was interviewed in the Jerusalem wailing wall plaza by French television. Begin condemned President Giscard d'Estaing's declarations made during his visit to Arab countries but expressed his conviction that French public opinion--which by and large sympathizes with Israel--will effect a change in Paris' policy.

Our Paris correspondent notes that this is the first time that French television has broadcast a news bulletin live from Jerusalem.

FOREIGN MINISTER SHAMIR HOLDS POLITICAL BRIEFING

TA281624 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Today Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir praised the work of the Foreign Ministry in freeing the hostages [in the Dominican Embassy]. He commented on the activity of the interministerial team headed by the director general of the foreign ministry, which worked night and day from the moment of the kidnapping and kept constant contact with Israel's representatives in Bogota. Shamir was speaking at a meeting with department heads of his ministry and here is our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi to report.

['Abadi] Shamir devoted most of his remarks to a political review. He emphasized the existence of the Jordanian option as a practical possibility. The foreign minister disclosed that it had been agreed in Washington that Jordan would be a partner in the continuing committee to be established after the achievement of the autonomy agreement. This committee will discuss the status of those people uprooted from Judaea and Samaria in 1967, as well as economic issues. This committee's decisions will only be made unanimously. In addition to Jordan, Israel, Egypt and the United States will participate in the committee. Shamir believes that Jordan is the only Palestinian state and no additional Palestinian state is to be established between Israel and Jordan. He related that a well-known British statesman prevented King 'Abdullah from calling his kingdom Falastin, claiming that the name had a colonial connotation.

The foreign minister accuses Europe of disturbing the peace process by supporting the establishment of a Palestinian state. The European countries' plans, Shamir thinks, are vain plans which are making the road of advance toward peace harder and are harming it. Europe does not know the real PLO, the foreign minister said. Israel does not understand how, at one and the same time, there can be sympathy for both Israel and the PLO, which wants to destroy it.

WEIZMAN MEETS WITH CARTER, COMMENTS ON ISSUES DISCUSSED

TA292030 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman ended his meeting with U.S. President Jimmy Carter in the White House in Washington a short while ago. In the afternoon he conferred with Secretary of Defense Harold Brown and in about 1 hour he will have a farewell meeting with outgoing Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Following this meeting Weizman will leave Washington and return to Israel. Our correspondent Dan Raviv reports from Washington on the Weizman-Carter meeting. [begin videotape]

[Raviv] Emerging from his 30-minute talk with President Carter, Weizman could not announce--at least not publicly--that he had learned any new data as a result of the meeting, either on the Middle East issue, the change of secretaries of state in the United States and its impact on the negotiations in the Middle East or on the failure of the U.S. attempted raid on Tehran.

[Question] Mr Defense Minister, in your meeting with the President did you discuss the U.S. raid on Iran?

[Weizman] No, I only reiterated that I understand him, his difficulty or, rather, his courage in making such decisions. Like many others, I appreciate the decision and regret the the results.

[Question] There are various reports on some sort of Israeli involvement--U.S. reports particularly--were you asked about it? Did you react to them?

[Answer] No, I certainly did not have to confirm anything since there was no such involvement. Well, if you will excuse me I have to catch a plane and return home.

[Question] Was any reference made to the possible impact of Vance's resignation on the progress of the negotiations in the Middle East?

[Answer] No, no. I certainly discussed with the President the development in the peace talks and the autonomy talks. However, this was not in any way related to the resignation of former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

[Question] Are you personally disturbed by this resignation as a factor that could hinder the progress of the peace process?

[Answer] No.

[Question] Why not?

[Indistinct question by unidentified correspondent]

[Answer] This is a very clever question. One thing is not similar to the other. Everybody acts according to his feelings. Everybody has his own problems, his own countries, his own democratic system, his own governments. If you are referring to what I think you are referring--let us leave it at this.

[Question] Mr Vance resigned because of a matter of principles....

[Answer] Excuse me....

[Question] Mr Weizman, I have another question for you. As a result of your meeting with President Carter did you learn any new data or plan regarding the advancement of the negotiations in the Middle East, the achievement of the target date in the talks between Israel and Egypt?

[Answer] No.

[Question] Were you given the Egyptian replies to the Israeli four-point document submitted by Begin through the President?

[Answer] No. Thank you very much, I am not going to bid farewell to Mr Vance. Thank you very much. [end videotape]

YADIN MEETS BRITISH AMBASSADOR; REJECTS EEC MIDDLE EAST POSITION

TA291521 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin met with the British ambassador to Israel this morning. They discussed Israeli-British relations. Our correspondent notes that in the meeting Professor Yadin rejected the position advocated by the nine EEC countries regarding the peace process in the Middle East.

KNESSET COMMITTEE DISCUSSES WEST BANK, SOUTH LEBANON SITUATION

TA291738 Tel Aviv IDF radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Rabbi Me'ir Kahana was arrested this morning in the wake of yesterday's events when he and his men stirred up ferment in Ramallah which caused an organized and violent demonstration by hundreds of the city's Arab inhabitants. This last episode in the series of incidents in Judaea and Samaria was the main topic of today's session of the Knesset security and foreign affairs committee. The meeting was attended by the deputy defense minister, the coordinator of activities in the territories and the commander of Judaea and Samaria. They reviewed the situation in the area, our Knesset correspondent Moshe Hakohen reports:

The assessment of the heads of the military government of Judaea and Samaria appearing before the Knesset committee was that the considerable unrest recently felt in the area stems from the political initiative taken by the PLO and the rejection front organizations. This initiative basically consists of exploiting each and every event occurring in the area and outside it in order to increase and encourage further unrest.

The coordinator of activities in the territories, Maj Gen Dani Mat, and the commander of Judaea and Samaria, Brig Gen Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer, said that the immediate factors causing riots and disruptions--such as breaking windows in Ramallah or Rabbi Kahana's demonstration--actually accelerate the process. The initiators of this unrest exploit each and every possible incident--such as summit meetings on the Middle East issue, the autonomy negotiations and so on--to create disturbances, riots and disruptions of order. The military government representatives supported the opinion that the problem is basically a political one and primarily stems from the fact that there are no moderate elements in the Judaea and Samaria leadership today and the senior leadership is controlled by members of the rejection front and the PLO.

In the discussion evolving after the report, the demonstration staged by Rabbi Kahana and his men was sharply denounced even by the hawks in the committee. MK Hayim Druckman of the NRP said that Kahana's acts were irresponsible and were assisting our fierce enemies. However, he claimed that the government's inactivity regarding the declarations made by Judaea and Samaria calling for the destruction of Israel and civil war was the main cause of the deterioration in the situation. MK Binyamin Halevi from the Democratic Movement called Me'ir Kahana an agent provoateur who should be subdued. He added that Kahana's tricks served as a good excuse for attacking the state of Israel. MK Yosi Sarid of the Alignment said that the tension in the territories constitutes proof that Israel should get rid of its control in Judaea and Samaria as soon as possible. These remarks produced a sharp retort from the hawkish members of the committee, headed by Rabbi Hayim Druckman.

In the first part of the meeting the deputy defense minister reviewed the situation in southern Lebanon, including the IDF's penetration into that area 2 weeks ago. Most committee members expressed their view that the clashes between Major Haddad's militas and UNIFIL severely affected Israel, both in the political and public relations aspects. MK Amnon Rubinstein of Shay proposed that Israel agree to UNIFIL supervision on the enclaves strip on the conditions that the UN forces expelled the terrorists from the areas under its control.

EXPERTS SEE CHANGE IN IRAQI STANCE

TA290734 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Security experts in Israel say that a change has apparently occurred in Iraq's position and it is now acting against the rejectionist front organizations. These experts say that some signs indicate that Iraq is joining the pragmatic states in the Middle East. Our correspondent comments that Iraq is now demanding that Jordan and the PLO work against and abolish the influence of the communists and terrorists of the rejectionist front in the territories. If its demand is not complied with Iraq threatens to use its terrorist organization, the [Arab] Liberation Front, for this goal. Iraq itself expelled all rejection front terrorists from its territory and put the communists' leaders in jail.

MAJOR SA'D HADDAD SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

TA291619 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Sa'd Haddad was slightly wounded when pursuing terrorists in the central enclave in southern Lebanon. This is reported by our correspondent Yehezqel Hame'iri. Our military correspondent reports that the militia forces discovered a terrorist gang south of the village of At-Tayyibah in the enclave and began to pursue it. The terrorists fled into the area controlled by the Nepalese UNIFIL units. The jeep on which Haddad was riding hit a mine. Haddad and three of his colleagues were slightly wounded. They were transferred by helicopter to Rambam Hospital in Haifa. Haddad will return to his headquarters later today.

Our correspondent adds that in the course of evacuating the wounded the Nepalese soldiers refused to let the militia soldiers cross one of their checkpoints. However, following an argument, Haddad's men crossed the Good Fence.

SPEECHES MARK OPENING OF OAU ECONOMIC SUMMIT

AB281730 [Editorial Report] Lagos International Service in English at 1500 GMT on 28 April begins carrying a live relay of the activities at the OAU economic summit conference taking place in Lagos, Nigeria. The announcer begins by listing the leaders present at the conference. This is followed at 1515 by Nigerian President Alhaji Shehu Shagari's speech welcoming the delegates to the conference.

At 1535 Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere begins speaking in response to President Shagari's opening speech. Nyerere says the following areas should be given top priority: agriculture; development and coordination of transport and communications; coordination of industrial strategy; energy supply and conservation; development of inter-African trade. Nyerere's speech ends at 1605.

The Tanzanian president's speech is followed by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's speech, in which he particularly welcomes the delegation from Zimbabwe. Waldheim stresses the need for economic cooperation between African countries. His speech ends at 1625.

At 1626 the secretary general of the OAU, Edem Kodjo, begins speaking in French. He also stresses the need for African economic cooperation. His speech ends at 1705.

At 1710 Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Bougny speaks on the need for the total liberation of the African Continent. His speech ends at 1740.

The remaining speakers largely echo previous speeches. They are: Malian President Moussa Traore--1756 to 1820; Zairian delegation leader Bo-Boliko Lokonga--1821 to 1830; Ghanaian President Hilla Limann--1831 to 1845; leader of the delegation from the Central African Republic--1848 to 1858; leader of the Angolan delegation--1916 to 1936; and two unidentified speakers.

At 1959 the announcer reports the conference is adjourning for a break. Following a brief commentary on the proceeding speeches and the conference activities, the live relay ends at 2006. No further information is given on when the conference is to reconvene.

Tanzania's Nyerere

AB282101 Lagos International Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Address by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere to the OAU economic summit conference in Lagos on 28 April--live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, Mr Vice President, distinguished guests, your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: Mr Chairman, first of all I would like on behalf of all of us, to thank President Shagari, the government and the people of Nigeria for the hospitality which they have (?accorded) this extraordinary OAU summit meeting. I am sure that I am speaking for everyone when I say that we appreciate the great trouble taken by the Nigerian Government and people [words indistinct]. President Shagari will accept our thanks on behalf of the government and people of Nigeria. [applause] I think (?it is good) that I should use this opportunity to congratulate President Shagari for this is the first summit meeting which Nigeria is (?hosting) since he had the great honor of being elected as president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. [applause] Secondly, I would like to thank President Shagari for his address [words indistinct].

(?Although) the purpose of our meeting is to discuss economic matters, there is one recent political event which demands some mention and I would like to join President Shagari in mentioning it. It is with (?great) pleasure that I (?wish) to welcome the [words indistinct] distinguished representative of Zimbabwe in our midst. [applause] That country is now represented here by an elected government representative in the fullest sense of all the Zimbabwean people. Zimbabwe takes its place among us as a full and equal member of the OAU because blood has been shed for the sake of freedom; the blood of Zimbabweans, but also of Mozambicans, Zambians and Botswanans. It is for all of us, and particularly those of us who won our freedom without the need for an armed struggle, to pay a sad but proud tribute to those who died and to their families and also to all those other people who suffered so that Zimbabwe may be free [words indistinct]. [applause] But the distinguished delegate from Zimbabwe is also here because of the political wisdom and political courage of the leaders and participants in the nationalist struggle. I will mention only two names: Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo. [passage indistinct]

Mr Chairman, the OAU has met many times and in many countries at summit level; but this is the first occasion when we have come together with the specific and sole purpose of discussing economic questions which are, or ought to be, the main preoccupation of our (?national) governments. [passage indistinct] It is we, the peoples of Africa, who experience in our lives the meaning of poverty. It is we, the people of Africa, who can be expected to fight against that poverty. [passage indistinct]

But Mr Chairman, to say that we should concentrate on regional cooperation and coordination is not to say that such cooperation and coordination is easy. I would be making no contribution to African economic development if I tried to hide either Tanzania's continued commitment to regional cooperation or the lessons we have learned from our experience of regional cooperation in practice. [passage indistinct] Mr Chairman and gentlemen, economic cooperation in Africa will need a lot more commitment and a lot more serious (?thinking). [passage indistinct]

Ivory Coast's Houphouet-Boigny

AB291320 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] African heads of state meeting in Lagos have declared a war against underdevelopment and poverty. All the leaders who delivered speeches yesterday were unanimous; the OAU has to change its outlook. The OAU has to give as much attention to economics as to politics. Politics and economics were the two main themes of President Houphouet-Boigny's speech.

The head of state first of all congratulated Mr Shehu Shagari, president of the host country. He then reviewed the achievements of the OAU in the past 17 years. Even if it has not yet fully achieved its objectives against racial discrimination in South Africa, the OAU has contributed to the attainment of independence by almost all the countries on the continent. The pan-African organization has therefore achieved its main objective, that is, the decolonization of the continent. For President Houphouet-Boigny, we now have a lengthy and arduous task ahead of us leading to economic independence.

[Begin Houphouet-Boigny recording] Our common objective, the light that should guide all our action, is to enable our continent to emerge from its underdevelopment. The objective should be either to make Africa equal to the developed countries or more competitive with these countries. What is the use of freeing a slave if he always has to turn to his former masters for the essentials--for food, housing, medical treatment, education and all that gives quality to life?

A time will come, in the near future, when captives released from their bonds of slavery, in theory, will still remain prisoners because of lack of land, cattle, and even the least knowledge necessary to lead to an autonomous life. This sad and unacceptable dependance of ours should not last any longer. It involves our dignity, our honor and our future. All African states have to unite in heart and mind to put an end to this. [end recording]

President Houphouet-Boigny appealed to his colleagues and to Africa to help bridge the gap between the continent and the industrialized countries. In order to achieve this, he invited them to stop the ideological quarrels and preoccupy themselves with one thing--development. He then made concrete suggestions to the conference. He proposed that two series of actions be taken:

[Begin Houphouet-Boigny recording] On one hand, we have to determine what we can do ourselves and by ourselves in the agriculture, industry, social, education and technical sectors and in that of our intra-African trade. And on the other hand, we must examine how to direct our relations with the developed countries concerning the sale of our raw materials and goods. Then we have to take stock of our resources and our means. Enriched by a better knowledge of our lands and soils over the years, this inventory reveals a general fact: Our continent possesses vast mineral and water potentials. It is the richest in iron, copper, bauxite, manganese and uranium.

Africa also possesses vast stretches of fertile and arable lands, and its human capital should no longer be underestimated. All these riches have to be put to use. [end recording]

President Houphouet-Boigny suggests that we seek foreign aid in developing these resources, that is, cooperation with the developed countries. The head of state rejects the transfer of technology, which is often suggested as the remedy for African development. He is more concerned with the training of cadres. These cadres can do a lot when highly qualified. He mentioned Japan as an example--a poor country which now figures among the great powers, thanks to the labor of its population.

Concerning the establishment of industries on the continent, the Ivorian head of state pointed out two main industries, one of substitution and the other for exports.

[Begin Houphouet-Boigny recording] The first should enable us to manufacture the goods we need. I am very much aware of the prices of the goods manufactured in these industries, which are much higher than in the countries that export them. But the importance does not lie solely in the employment it gives to the people, but also in the social elevation of our citizens. I will not say much about the export industries, whose products hardly find markets in the developed countries. We also need foreign aid for prospecting and exploiting our mineral deposits. All this, together with progressive Africanization of competent, diligent and serious cadres, and by the creation and mobilization of national savings, would help us to stand on our own feet and reach the stage of competitive export industries. This competitiveness should not be achieved at the expense of working conditions ans salaries of the workers. We can be self-sufficient in food production on our own through intensive and rational agriculture and stock breeding. We can then export in such a way as to cover our imports with the sale of our raw materials, either finished or semifinished. [end recording]

The head of state insisted on the need to process our raw materials here. As long as this is not done, we will continue to suffer from deteriorating terms of trade. Here the head of state did not seem to be gentle with the Western countries, especially the speculators and traffickers.

[Begin Houphouet-Boigny recording] We do not have to expect miraculous solutions from these repeated conferences where the East and the West, one another's accomplices for a change, do not hide the fact that they want to pay the lowest possible price for our resources and limit the entry of our manufactured goods. The attitude of the East and the West are the same when it comes to fixing prices. Even the most compromising of the Western authorities, capable of generous initiatives, are also disarmed against the spirit of speculation which governs the exchange between industrialized countries and developing countries. We, therefore, end up being disappointed.

Our partners should, however be careful; and I say this with neither anger nor demagogy but with firm conviction. For many long years there has been speculation of the same nature over oil which has given rise to insufficient remuneration and undervaluation of the cost of energy. There have been successive oil conferences; we know the rest. With regard to the copper and iron that Africa exports, the price curve rises and falls constantly, and yet iron gives steel which is one of the bases of industry in much the same way as energy is. Everything produced from steel constantly increases in value. It is far from being the same with the revenue that the countries which produce this raw material can expect to earn.

The situation becomes intolerable as far as agricultural products are concerned. One does not take the production costs into consideration when prices are fixed. These prices are subject to fluctuations in the stock exchange and can sometimes suffer two drops in one day. This shows how vulnerable we are to speculation in the markets. Yet, all we are asking our partners to do is to understand that our interests are interdependent. The more they will pay for our goods, with consideration for their needs as well as for ours, the sooner the economic order founded on justice will cease being fiction and become a reality. The young states must enjoy certain guarantees for the stability of their receipts from exports. Without this stability, no structured economic and social development is possible. The lack of understanding on the part of our partners instills resentment and will certainly--in the very near future--cause the spread of poverty which is just as unfortunate a thing as the anger which it causes, because we could all suffer from this. For destabilization can only be profitable to fishers in troubled waters and to all sorts of traffickers. [end recording]

Africa is indeed far behind compared to developed countries. President Houphouet-Boigny claims, however, that this position presents some advantages.

[Begin Houphouet-Boigny recording] It has been preceded by other continents in disastrous experiments leading to the enslavement and the maiming of personality, the loss of the joy of living and the permanent damage to the natural environment. We are still (?fresh). In spite of our long past, we can still draw lessons from these errors to manage to avoid them by taking the best part of what is offered to us. In our solidarity, our cultural and economic complementarity and in our common ingenuity, we will find the necessary strength and intelligence to find African, peaceful and constructive solutions to the huge problems of development. [end recording]

SWAPO's Nujoma

AB291835 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1720 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Address by SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma to the closing session of OAU economic summit conference in Lagos on 29 April--live]

[Excerpts] Mr President, Your Excellencies, Comrades and Friends, on behalf of the national liberation movement and also the oppressed peoples of Namibia and South Africa, I would like to express our profound gratitude to his excellency Shehu Shagari, the president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, for the kind invitation extended to our organization to participate in this very historic summit of heads of state and government.

Mr Chairman, a few more weeks ago Africa celebrated the independence of Zimbabwe which was achieved after a particularly brutal and patriotic armed struggle which, however, paved the way that led to the comrades of the Patriotic Front to win a resounding victory [words indistinct]. [applause] In this connection, Mr Chairman, allow me to join President Shagari and President Nyerere, as well as other heads of delegation who spoke before me, in extending fraternal salutations and congratulations to our comrades of the Patriotic Front for the historic victory they have achieved over the racist white minority settler regime in Zimbabwe and the South African (?racist regime) that supported it throughout the years. It is a victory, not only for Zimbabwe, but for the whole oppressed peoples of southern Africa and indeed for the entire African Continent and progressive mankind. [applause]

Mr Chairman, faced with the inevitable defeat in Namibia and South Africa (?too), the Pretoria racist regime is resorting to more and more political maneuvers and intrigues while at the same time [words indistinct] far beyond its borders. Africa should, therefore, be prepared to counter and repulse Pretoria's antiliberation strategy. As long as this racist oppression and suppression continues, the Namibian people will continue to resist with arms in hand. We pledge before your excellencies our determination to fight and defeat the enemy either through the armed struggle or [word indistinct].

We of the liberation movement greatly appreciate the efforts being made for the implementation of the African economic strategy and especially the improvement of the African (?masses). We welcome and fully support the [words indistinct] and decisions taken at this higher level and, in the not too distant future, we hope to make our full contribution to this collective efforts as an independent and sovereign state.

GOUKOUNI OPPOSES OAU PROPOSAL; HABRE DELEGATION ARRIVES

AB291011 Paris AFP in English 0905 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Lagos, April 29 (AFP)--Chad can only be saved if a conqueror emerges from the fighting there, Chadian leader Goukouni Oueddei said here, adding that he favoured a military solution and did not want an inter-African force sent to his central African country yet.

President Goukouni Oueddei, whose troops are fighting those of his sacked Defence Minister Hissein Habre, told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE here in the Nigerian capital: The only solution which can save the Chadian people is that conqueror emerges from this combat. I am in favour of a military solution.

Opposing the sending of an inter-African force to Chad for the moment--a question which had been raised on the fringe of two preparatory meetings here for the Organization of African Unity (OAU) economic summit which opened yesterday--the Chadian leader said the conflict was rebellion against the legal government.

Hissein Habre's ambition is clear--to take power by force of arms--he said, adding that Mr Habre was the only one to have violated the Lagos agreements signed by 11 of Chad's different factions and that any solution involving a meeting of leaders of these factions would only detract from the problem.

President Goukouni Oueddei, who is leading a Chadian delegation to the summit here, said the French troops, who started withdrawing yesterday, would be out of Ndjamena by mid-May.

Meanwhile, the Nigerian news agency, NAN, said a Chadian delegation saying it represented Mr Habre had also arrived in the Nigerian capital to take part in the summit.

The agency said the delegation was headed by Gam Ousman and Michel Fraoud, and that the latter said Mr Habre's Armed Forces of the North controlled five of the nine regions in the north of the country, with Goukouni Oueddei's People's Armed Forces holding the other four.

He added that the Lagos agreements did not give President Goukouni Oueddei the power to [word indistinct]. NAN said that by late yesterday, this delegation had not been accredited to the summit.

CUBAN DELEGATION PARTICIPATES IN OAU MEETING

FL291249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] In Lagos, Nigeria, a Cuban delegation headed by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, has participated as guest in the opening session of the first extraordinary summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity [OAU]. The meeting of the OAU chiefs of state and/or government opened Monday afternoon with speeches by Nigeria's President Shehu Shagari and UN Secretary Gener Kurt Waldheim.

CONGO

PCF'S MARCHAIS HAS 'CORDIAL' TALK WITH NGUESSO

LD291101 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 8 Apr 80 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Meeting with President Nguesso"]

[Text] On its way back from Mozambique the delegation led by Georges Marchais, made a stopover of several hours in Brazzaville, capital of the People's Republic of the Congo, on Sunday. Georges Marchais was greeted by President Nguesso, with whom he had a cordial talk. Our party's delegation shared a fraternal meal with the leaders of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT]. Georges Marchais was interviewed by Congolese radio and television.

After thanking the president of the People's Republic of the Congo for his welcome and having assured the Congolese people of the friendship of the French communist and working people, Georges Marchais stated among other things:

"The talk that I have just had with President Nguesso has confirmed the excellent relations existing between our two parties. During this discussion we reaffirmed our joint will to work for the independence of the people's economic and social progress, disarmament and peace for the setting up of a new world political and economic order. We also underlined the need for an improvement in cooperation between France and the People's Republic of the Congo. We are convinced that this short meeting will enable the relations of friendship and solidarity which unite the PCF and the PCT to be further deepened."

CHAD

GOVERNMENT ASKS CIVILIANS TO EVACUATE NDJAMENA

AB291715 Paris AFP in French 1545 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 29 Apr (AFP)--The government forces yesterday asked the people of Ndjamena to evacuate the city to enable them to fight the rebellion. In a communique the government forces which now comprise President Goukouni Queddei's People's Armed Forces (FAP), Colonel Kamougue's Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) and the Armed Units of the Joint Action Front of Mahamat Abba Said and Acyl Ahmat, affirms: Anxious about the fate of the Chadian people, the legal forces wish to draw their attention to the danger they may run by living in the rebel areas. In fact, adds the communique, the repeated aggressions of Hissein Habre's henchmen compel the legal forces to utilize all their military potentialities. They, therefore, advise the people of Ndjamena living in the areas now occupied by the FAN to leave them as soon as possible. The legal forces decline all responsibility if this instruction is not complied with, concludes the communique.

SPECIAL CABINET MEETING HELD; DECISIONS NOT REVEALED

AB261042 Paris AFP in English 0941 GMT 26 Apr 80

[By Marc Pondaven]

[Text] Ndjamena, April 26 (AFP)--Decisions said to be important for the future of civil-war-torn Chad had last night still not been revealed by the country's President Goukouni Oueddei following a special cabinet meeting here of the transitional government.

President Goukouni, whose People's Armed Forces (FAP) remain pitted against the Armed Forces of the North (FAN) led by the government's defense minister, Hissein Habre, was in theory due to make a televised national address on the meeting's outcome.

The holding of the cabinet meeting, the transitional government's first since February 9, surprised observers here, as the fighting between the two main parties to the conflict went into its sixth week. Ministers from southern Chad, led by Vice President Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, made a special visit to the capital for the meeting, as did ministers representing other factions in Chad supporting Mr Goukouni. Not present were Mr Habre or any others supporting the FAN, such as Finance Minister Mahamat Saleh and National Reconstruction Minister Hadjero Senoussi.

Before leaving to go back to Bongor in the south, Information Minister Boukar Nansbaye said some extremely important decisions on Chad's future had been taken. The Chadian press agency, which reflects Mr Goukouni's viewpoint, said last night that the aim of the decisions was to ward off the evil.

The meeting also decided to send delegations to the forthcoming Organisation of African Unity (OAU) economic summit meeting in Lagos, and the Franco-African summit in France on May 8 and 9.

Chadian Interior Minister Mahamat Abba Said, who heads the pro-Libyan Arab Joint Action Front (FAC), is already in the Nigerian capital for the OAU summit preparations.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU AGREES TO REOPEN KINSHASA CAMPUS 15 OCT

AB291114 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1620 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 28 April (AZAP)--The Kinshasa University campus will be reopened on 15 October. This was announced at Mount Ngaliema today at the end of the long talks which were held between the founding president of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] and president of the republic, citizen Mobuto Sese Seko, and a large delegation from the Lubumbashi University campus led by the vice chancellor of that campus, citizen Vunduawe Te Pemako.

The head of state favorably accepted the excuses made to him by the members of that delegation on behalf of their colleagues from the Kinshasa campus, whose behavior has been characterized by undiscipline.

The vice chanellor of the Lubumbashi campus explained to the press after the meeting that the delegation sought this measure of clemency for the Kinshasa students in a memorandum that it submitted to the founding president. In this document the members of the delegation reaffirmed their faithfulness and unflinching support for the president of the republic, citizen Vunduawe added.

With regard to the impact of the Kinshasa campus incidents on the Lubumbashi campus, he said that when the students of his campus heard of the students' movement in the capital, a few of them also wanted to cause disturbances, but the majority of the students, with the help of their lecturers, were able to control the situation and dismiss the troublemakers. Afterwards, they sent a resolution of support to the founding president of the MPR. Consequently, citizen Mobutu, who was touched by this exemplary and patriotic gesture, decided to receive a delegation of 15 students and 5 lecturers from the Lubumbashi campus, in Kinshasa.

The delegation reaffirmed in particular that the dialogue between the authorities and the University of Zaire had not been broken. Drawing conclusions from these events, the vice chancellor noted that the people of Kinshasa, like those of Lubumbashi, did not follow the students' movement, which proves the cooperation between them and their guide and signifies their awareness of the students' problems and the government's efforts to solve them. This should serve as an example for the MPR officials, he added.

Citizen Vunduawe also pointed out that students often launch their movements without presenting a list of demands, which leads to inappropriate reactions from the authorities. He also spoke against the behavior of certain politicians who make use of these incidents to manipulate students and incite them to rebel. He cited the example of the manner in which students, lecturers and the academic authorities maintained order on the Lubumbashi campus without the intervention of either the police forces of the administrative authorities.

For his part the sectional leader of the JMPR [Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution], Lubumbashi campus branch, citizen Katumbwe Bin Mutindi, said that the Lubumbashi students refused to follow the movement launched by their Kinshasa counterparts because they did not know the motives behind their demands.

ZAIRE AID GROUP TO MEET IN PARIS 20-22 MAY

AB231326 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1140 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 22 Apr (AZAP)--The World Bank consulting group on Zaire will meet in Paris from 20 to 22 May, the state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation has announced. Citizen Nguza Karl-i-bond was speaking to the press at the end of luncheon organised by the commissioner general for planning, about the permanent agreement with countries and international organizations who contribute toward the implementation of the Mobutu plan. He stated that the works will be solely on public investment projects offered by Zaire. The projects concern the agriculture energy, transportation and mining sectors.

Addressing the representatives of these countries and international organizations in particular, citizen Nguza said: Since your last meeting with the founding president of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution], who explained to you the essential points of Zaire's recovery plan, the united efforts of your countries and organizations and Zaire have resulted notably in the signing of the accord with the International Monetary Fund, in the success of the last Brussels conference and aid from bilateral or miltilateral cooperation. Zaire builds her certain hopes on the joint action of her people and her friends to achieve economic growth and occupy her rightful place in the community of nations, he continued.

The commissioner general for planning, citizen Bokana Wondangela, who will represent Zaire in the coming meeting in Paris, was at the luncheon. Also present were the ambassadors of Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Great Britain, United States, as well as the charges d'affaires of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Japan and delegates from the European Development Fund FED, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, IBRD, the secretaries of state for foreign affairs and planning; citizens Bolela Wa Boende and Bieme were also present.

IVORY COAST

PRESIDENT PLANS 'EVOLUTION,' 'DEMOCRATIZATION' OF POLITICS

LD291013 Paris LE MONDE in French 6-7 Apr 80 p 5

[Philippe Decraene dispatch: "President Houphouet-Boigny Intends To Democratize Political Life"]

[Excerpts] Abidjan--There has been a lot of talk and speculation in Ivory Coast political circles, despite the fact that absolute discretion has been a constant rule there for the past 20 years. People can talk about nothing but preparations for the single party congress and the coming election which, it is said, will be preceded by profound structural reforms. Furthermore, rumors are rife about government changes and the succession to President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who for the past two decades has presided alone over the destinies of the Ivory Coast.

President Houphouet-Boigny himself intends to remain true to his "wise man of Yamoussoukro" image. During a long audience granted to us in the residence he has recently had enlarged in that city which, according to some erroneous reports, he has been planning to promote to the rank of the country's new capital, he answered our questions only after making some preliminary statements of a general nature. "The Ivory Coast people," he said, "are now coming of age. It has become necessary to further democratize party structures, and we will do this the Ivory Coast way, without either splitting the country or provoking upheavals. Applied to Ivory Coast realities, revolution is called evolution...." Referring to his succession, he was unwilling to disclose any secrets whatever, asserting that "it will take place in a normal way, but it now is the least of my worries.... When the time comes, the Ivory Coast people will be capable of choosing someone from among party structures.... The Ivory Coast will continue its progress.... God alone is in control of human destiny...."

Important Changes In View

If he refuses to mention any names with reference to either any reshuffling of the government team, or any change in the party secretariat or any candidates to for the vice presidency which could be created, that is, he stated, "Because the foreign press must not be allowed to instigate either jealousies or even competition among Ivory Coast cadres." And he added: "Competition is a good thing in sport, but what should prevail in political life is team spirit."

LIBERIA

SGT DOE REPORTS EXECUTIONS OF FORMER OFFICIALS TO END

AB291845 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The head of state of Liberia and chairman of the People's Redemption Council, Master Sergeant Samuel Kanyon Doe, declared today that there will be no more executions of former officials of the overthrown Tolbert government who shall be found guilty by [words indistinct] the military tribunal in Monrovia.

Master Sergeant Doe said the decision of the PRC [People's Redemption Council] was in conformity with the popular wishes of the Liberian people and the international community. He said that while the majority were pleased with the performance of the tribunal, he feels that the executions so far are now enough to set the example of what happens to those persons who commit high treason, take part in rampant corruption and misuse of public office.

Head of state Doe expressed gratitude to the many foreign governments, heads of state and international organizations for showing such great concern for the protection of human rights as enshrined. However, Master Sergeant Doe said it is indeed regrettable that the international community maintained silence about human rights when the poor people of Liberia were suffering and being murdered in cold blood for over 100 years. He declared: Particularly during the corrupt Tolbert government, such silence leaves true fighters for human rights wondering whether these foreign governments, heads of state and international organizations are only interested in protecting human rights when their rich friends are in trouble. Master Sergeant Doe called on everyone to seriously consider these factors upon which, he said, the fate of our people rests.

TRIBUNAL HEARS TESTIMONY OF FORMER SENATOR

AB290932 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The trial of former officials of the ousted Tolbert government resumed today in Monrovia. Opening the tribunal today was former [word indistinct] Senator Charles Lee Sherman. Mr Sherman pleaded not guilty to charges of high treason, corruption, misuse of public office and abuse of human rights. He told the tribunal that he served the Liberian Government for 24 years and had never been [word indistinct]. He said he was one of the first Liberians to be trained in the United States as an economist, and soon after he returned home in 1948 the late President Tubman appointed him as economic adviser. While he served as adviser to the late President Tubman, Mr Sherman said he introduced the paying of income taxes by the rich because he said he observed that only the poor people were paying such taxes. The payment of income tax by the rich, Mr Sherman said, boosted the revenue of the country. Mr Sherman said his record in the Senate speaks for itself, adding that the world press knows that he has always defended the rights of the common man. On the property clause, he disclosed that the Senate did not object to the removal of the clause. He said it was the late President Tolbert who called them to (?omit) it and advised that they table the bill for some time.

Questioned on the monopolization of the political process by a few, Mr Sherman agreed that the past government was not fair. On the banning of the Progressive People's Party, Mr Sherman said he had advised his colleagues that this was a dangerous (?infringement) of the people's human rights. He said he and Senator William V. A. Tubman, Jr had been vocal about this in the Senate.

He told the military tribunal that he had a house in Congo Town, and a rubber farm of 1,100 acres but not all was in production. He said he has a school on his rubber farm in Kabata for 327 students.

JUSTICE MINISTER CALLS FOR 'FAIR, OBJECTIVE' REPORTING

AB282055 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Justice Minister, Chiya Jibo, has denied recent BBC reports that only four of the 13 officials of the ousted Tolbert government executed by firing squad last Tuesday were sentenced to death by the special military tribunal. He said the executions of the 13 former officials were carried out based on the verdict of the tribunal. The denial came today at the press conference at the office of the justice minister in Monrovia.

Addressing local and foreign journalists, Minister Jibo called on them to be responsible, fair and objective in reporting events currently taking place in the country. He told local journalists that they are all an integral part of the revolution and should leave no stone unturned in (?interpreting) to the world the goals and objectives of the revolution. The justice minister expressed his dissatisfaction over recent local news reports that 75 percent of those arrested shortly after the April 12 revolution will be released by the Justice Ministry. He appealed to both foreign and local journalists that the line of communication must always be kept open between them and his office. He said reporters should not hesitate to call on him at any time to clarify rumors or doubts they may have in the discharge of their duties. Mr Jibo said he stands for justice and objectivity and will support the rights of everyone irrespective of race creed or tribe.

STUDENT UNION EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR NEW GOVERNMENT

AB300735 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The Student Union of the University of Liberia has expressed solidarity and support to the government of the People's Redemption Council [PRC]. The students, who congratulated the PRC for rescuing the Liberian people from economic and social misery and political suppression, said they had struggled fearlessly and relentlessly against the social, economic and political injustices in the society.

In a letter to head of state Doe, the students considered that the social, economic, political injustices led to the arrest and imprisonment of some leaders of the ousted Tolbert government. They lauded PRC government's commitment to promote equal opportunity and for the maintenance of civil and constitutional rights for all.

ENVOY NOTES ETHIOPIA'S WISH TO STRENGTHEN TIES

AB291750 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that the Ethiopian ambassador accredited to Monrovia has assured Foreign Minister G. Bacchus Matthews that it is the wish of his government that Liberia and Ethiopia--black Africa's two oldest countries that have striven over the years to eradicate colonialism and imperialism from the African Continent--will continue their close ties and strengthen relations between them. The Ethiopian ambassador, who called on Foreign Minister Matthews today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shortly after his return from Lagos, where he was a member of the Ethiopian delegation to the OAU economic meeting, revealed that his government opposes any attempt by any country to interfere in the internal affairs of Liberia. The Ethiopian ambassador also made it unequivocally clear to Foreign Minister Matthews that the Ethiopian Government strongly opposed the decision of the Nigerian Government not to receive the Liberian delegation at the OAU economic summit in Lagos recently and added that his government has made its position on the matter very clear to the Nigerian Government.

Foreign Minister Matthews conveyed Liberia's appreciation for the friendly position of the government of Ethiopia and noted that such a [word indistinct] is characteristic of the close ties that have cemented relations between the two countries over the years.

FOREIGN MINISTER MATTHEWS DISCUSSES MISSIONS ABROAD

AB222205 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The Liberian foreign minister, G. Bacchus Matthews, this evening made a radio-television broadcast on his recent missions abroad. (Bunconnel) has the details:

[Begin recording] The Government of the Republic of Guinea has assured Liberia that it will live up to its treaty commitments with Liberia as they were not based on personalities but rather on the peoples of the two countries. The Liberian foreign minister, G. Bacchus Matthews, disclosed this tonight in Monrovia in a special radio-television broadcast on his recent missions abroad. He said President Toure revealed that he had been aware of contradictions in the Liberian society and that recent events in the country were not surprising. In a nationwide radio and television statement, Mr Matthews said he has had discussions with President Toure on bilateral and continental issues. He said the Guinean leader also revealed that on several occasions, he, Mr Toure and the Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny had called the late President Tolbert's attention to the grave situation that was developing in Liberia.

On the recent refusal by the Nigerian Government to allow a Liberian delegation to attend the OAU summit in Lagos, Mr Matthews said the Nigerians acted unilaterally and Liberia will react responsibly. [sentence indistinct] Mr Matthews disclosed that Liberia has already lodged a formal complaint to the Organization of African Unity with regard to the Nigerian action.

On recent statements by Vice President Warner concerning Liberia, Mr Matthews dismissed Mr Warner as a man of the past. [end recording]

Nigerian Refusal of Delegation

AB281003 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The Liberian delegation to the Organization of African Unity's economic ministerial conference, headed by Foreign Minister Gabriel Bacchus Matthews, was at the weekend refused permission to land in Lagos (?to attend the meeting). Speaking to the Liberian news agency today, Foreign Minister Matthews said the Liberian Government has asked the Nigerian Government for an explanation, but there had been no response.

Mr Matthews also headed another delegation last weekend to the Republic of Guinea [words indistinct] since the overthrow of the William Tolbert government. Mr Matthews stated that Conakry was also [word indistinct] special Liberian-Guinean relations. [passage indistinct]

SOUTH AFRICA

DISTURBANCES REPORTED AS STUDENTS CONTINUE BOYCOTT

LD291502 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Colored pupils are continuing their boycott of classes and the police have had to intervene at several places to maintain order. In Johannesburg, 400 colored pupils from 5 secondary schools have been arrested under the Riotous Assemblies Act after ignoring warnings from the school principal and police to disperse.

In Eldorado Park near Johannesburg the police dispersed pupils from two secondary schools when they moved into the street. Our correspondent reports that pupils from the Kliptown high school went to fetch primary school children out of their classes this morning. Four primary schools in Eldorado Park have also joined the boycott.

Five people have been arrested in the black residential area of (?Mamalodi), near Pretoria, after incidents of stone-throwing at schools.

In Natal the boycott of classes by Indian and colored pupils and a partial boycott of lectures by students at the University of Durban Westville are continuing. The divisional commissioner of police for the Natal interior, Brig Viljoen, has strongly denied that the police threatened pupils at the colored high school in Kokstad. He said that when the pupils set fire to the grass at their school the police put out the fire to prevent it from setting the school building alight. After the fire was extinguished the pupils smashed 35 windows; 86 pupils were arrested and 11 were ordered to appear in court.

In Cape Town about 1,000 students from the University of Cape Town took part in a march today to show their solidarity with the colored pupils who are boycotting classes. All students at the University of the Western Cape boycotted lectures this morning.

In the free state, all pupils at colored schools have returned to class. In Kimberley, the boycott of classes at four senior secondary schools and the teachers' training college is continuing. At the senior secondary school in Calvinia, where 50 percent of the pupils stayed away yesterday, everyone returned to their desks this morning. Pupils at Keimoes, Upington and Springbok have also ended their boycott. At [name indistinct], in the eastern Cape, six classrooms at the (Retiff) colored primary school were destroyed by fire this morning; arson is suspected.

In the eastern Cape, only 30 percent of high school pupils are still taking part in the boycott. The boycott spread to two Indian high schools in East London and Port Elizabeth, but only a small percentage of pupils are taking part. Classes at primary schools are proceeding normally.

ADMINISTRATOR 'ENCOURAGED' BY FRONTLINE LEADERS' ATTITUDE

ID281820 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the administrator general of South-West Africa, has indicated considerable optimism over the possibility of the frontline black states in southern Africa adopting a more reasonable attitude in the efforts towards achieving a peaceful settlement in South-West Africa.

In an interview with the South African Broadcasting Corporation he not only said that he felt the frontline states could play a vital role in ensuring that a peaceful settlement was found, but he added: These neighboring states would be better able to solve their own domestic problems if they rid themselves of terrorists from other countries whom they are harboring and of the neocolonial forces [ironic reference to the Russians] which are controlling them.

It is clear that the administrator general of South-West Africa was greatly encouraged by the attitude adopted by Mr Robert Mugabe since he gained power in Zimbabwe, as well as the recent changes in attitude evinced by President Samora Machel of Mozambique. He said in the interview that it was very likely that Mr Mugabe would play an important role in the drive towards a peaceful settlement in South-West Africa. What Mr Mugabe did to inspire this type of confidence was his decision to continue along the road of free enterprise and his rejection of confrontation with South Africa, declaring instead that he looked forward to expanded trade with South Africa and the full use of its infrastructure. From his side, President Machel said that he was prepared to work with any neighbor for the benefit of his country and that the frontline states would in future be an alignment not for confrontation but for economic advancement.

This being the declared policies of these two important southern African countries, it is clear that they have a vital interest in peaceful settlement in South-West Africa and will keep a much closer watch over the activities of terrorists intent on sowing chaos in the subcontinent.

ZIMBABWE

MINISTERS INTERVIEWED ON SOUTH AFRICA, LAND REFORM

LD291300 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1609 GMT 28 Apr 80 CA

[Text] Everyone in Zimbabwe is anxious to know about the policies of the new government and how it intends implementing them. To find out ZTV [Zimbabwe Television] is screening a new weekly programme entitled "Leaders in Service of the People", the first of which takes to the air at 1640 this evening. Featured in tonight's program are the minister of lands, resettlement and rural development, Comrade Dr Sydney Sekeramai, and the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Simon Muzenda.
[begin recording]

[Question] In broad terms we are not going to be aligned to any particular group or power. Our policy will be to deal with any country on equal basis on the understanding that they respect our independence and we respect theirs. The prime minister has said that Zimbabwe in one sense is already a frontline state, as he put it, with South Africa. Does this rule out future prospects of trade and cooperation with the republic?

[Muzenda] So far, if I remember well, the prime minister has said he will go with trade with South Africa and, well, until the government perhaps will have decided on that one. But, as far as I know, our economic links with our neighboring countries are intertwined to the extent that in some cases it is very difficult to undovetail them.

[Question] How would you sum up, then, your basic stance as Zimbabwe's foreign minister?

[Muzenda] Well, [word indistinct] Foreign Ministry, perhaps let me start from the point when we were working as a liberation movement. Our party then had a basic principle: That we choose our friends but we don't allow our friends to choose other friends for us. And this is exactly the same policy we have of being nonaligned. We shall not be influenced by a particular country because we are getting assistance from this particular country. We expect that the assistance we get from any country has no strings at all. [end recording]

The deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Simon Muzenda. Next we hear from the minister of lands:

[Begin recording] [Sekeramai] The prime minister [words indistinct] made it very clear, when we were in London at the conference and now recently, that we are not going to expropriate land. It is clear that land has been unequally distributed in this country. [words indistinct] fifty-fifty. But (?dare one say), that is a situation which must be rectified. But there are legal ways of doing it without necessarily resorting to confiscating land. And we think government can bring in legislation to ensure that land is available to those who really need it.

[Question] But some farmers dread that resettlement instead of, as is hoped, alleviating the situation generally, is in fact going to bring about nothing better than the TTL [Tribal Trust Lands] with land which is damaged by bad farm management. What steps are being taken to guard against this?

[Sekeramai] The fact that the TTL's are in their present wretched condition is really due to the fact that previous governments have completely neglected them. The TTL's were basically not part of this country, they were allowed to cater for themselves. It is necessary for government to come in and assist in the redevelopment of the TTL's. And what is envisaged is not for all that an extension of the TTL's but a general uplifting of the TTL's, so that everybody, wherever he stays, feels he is staying on land that is economically viable. But this is a situation that has not existed before. It's a situation that we ought to attend to. The TTL's ought to be uplifted through government assistance.

[Question] [words indistinct] collective farm may be new to Zimbabwe, but in practice this principle has been in operation in this country for some time [words indistinct]. Why do you feel it is necessary for expansion of this principle, and how do you see it working?

[Sekeramai] We feel it is necessary because [words indistinct]. It's very difficult now for people to exist as individuals. People are coming together and as a group seeking to improve their own living conditions--socially, economically and otherwise. And in this respect collective farms become something to encourage. But again [words indistinct] [end recording]